

# Condiciones relacionadas a la existencia de retracciones de $C(X)$ sobre $X$

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$$C(X) = \{A \in 2^X : A \text{ es conexo}\}$$

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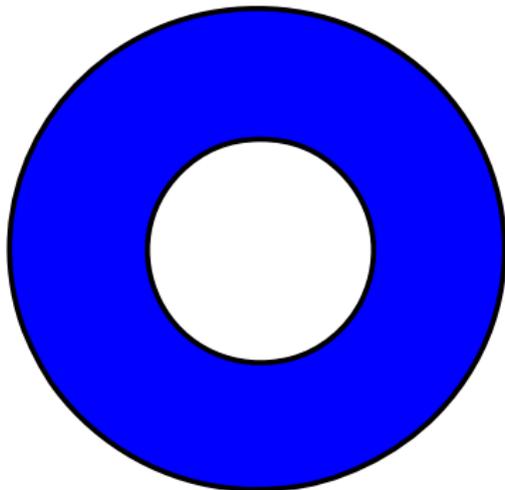
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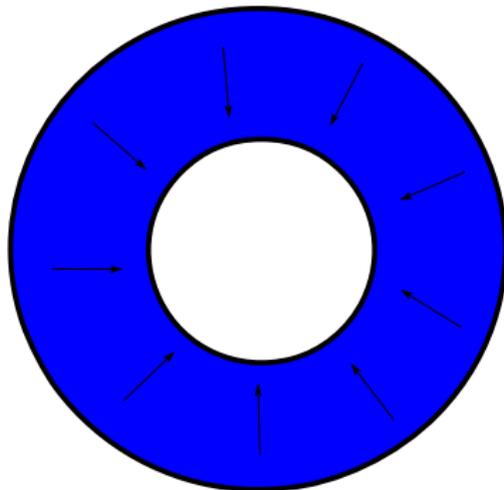
$$C(X) = \{A \in 2^X : A \text{ es conexo}\}$$

Dado un espacio topológico  $X$  y  $A \subset X$  cerrado. Una función continua  $r : X \rightarrow A$  tal que  $r|_A$  es la función identidad sobre  $A$  es llamada *retracción*.

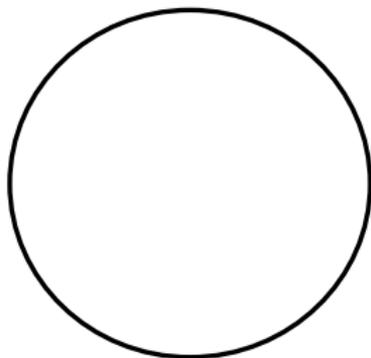
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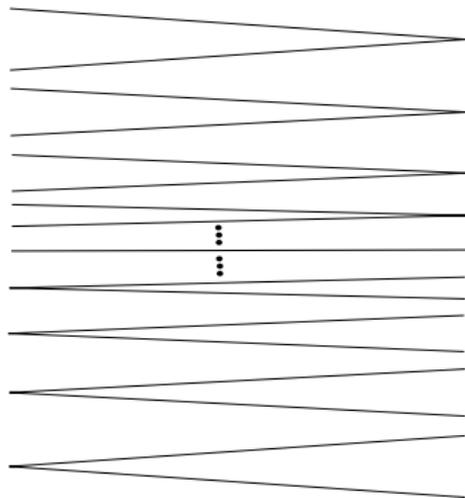
**(Sam Nadler Jr, 1970)** ¿Qué condiciones necesarias y suficientes se necesitan para que existan retracciones de  $C(X)$  sobre  $X$ ?

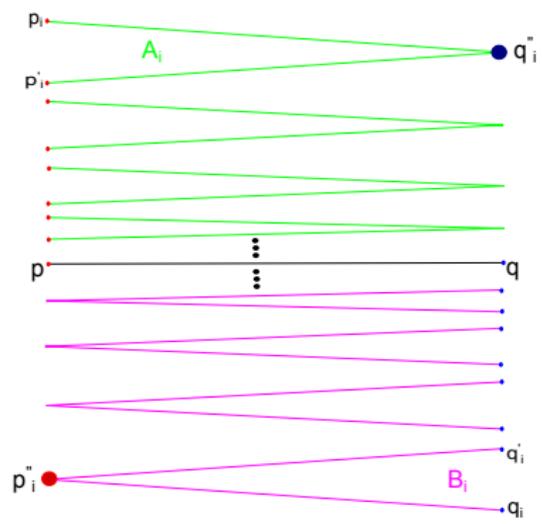
## Definición

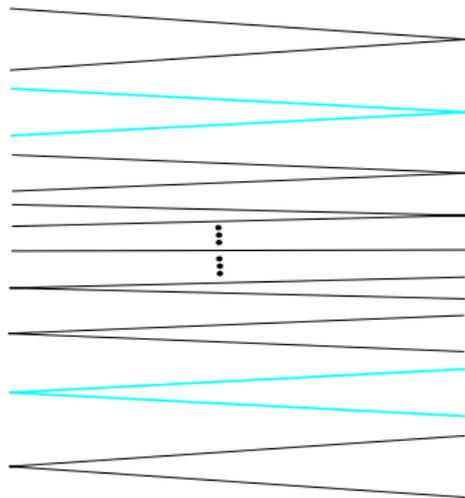
Sean  $X$  un continuo,  $p, q \in X$ . Diremos que  $X$  es de **tipo N** entre los puntos  $p$  y  $q$  si: existen un arco  $A = pq$ , dos sucesiones de arcos  $\{A_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ ,  $\{B_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$  en  $X$  tales que  $A_i = p_i p'_i$ ,  $B_i = q_i q'_i$  y puntos  $p''_i \in B_i \setminus \{q_i, q'_i\}$ ,  $q''_i \in A_i \setminus \{p_i, p'_i\}$  para toda  $i \in \mathbb{N}$  tales que:

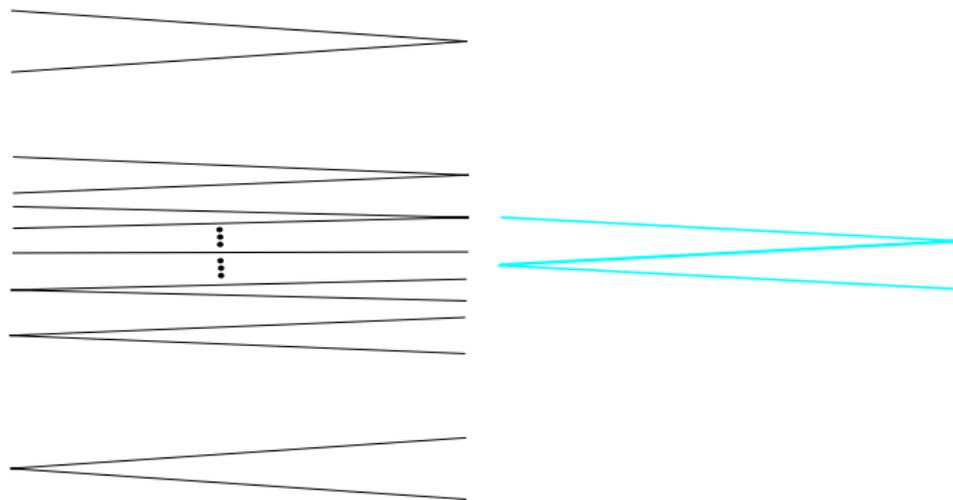
1.  $A = \text{Lim} A_i = \text{Lim} B_i$
2.  $p = \text{Lim} p_i = \text{Lim} p'_i = \text{Lim} p''_i$
3.  $q = \text{Lim} q_i = \text{Lim} q'_i = \text{Lim} q''_i$
4. Cada arco que une a  $q_i$  con  $q'_i$  debe contener a  $p''_i$
5. Cada arco que une a  $p_i$  con  $p'_i$  debe contener a  $q''_i$

Si  $X$  es de tipo N entre dos puntos, diremos simplemente que  $X$  es de **tipo N**.









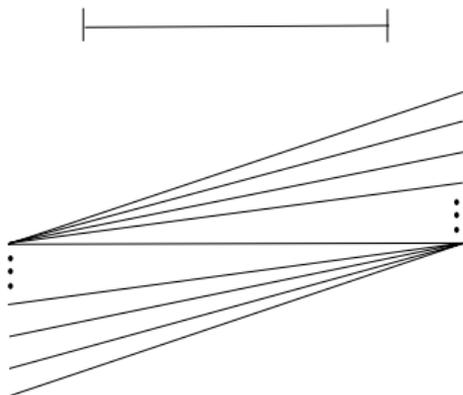
## Definición

Sea  $X$  un continuo. Diremos que  $X$  es **uniformemente arco-conexo (uac)**, si para cada  $\epsilon > 0$  existe  $K \in \mathbb{N}$  tal que cada arco  $ab = A$  contenido en  $X$  contiene  $k$  puntos  $a = a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_k = b$  que dividen a  $A$  en subarcos  $a_j a_{j+1}$  cada uno de ellos con diámetro menor que  $\epsilon$ .

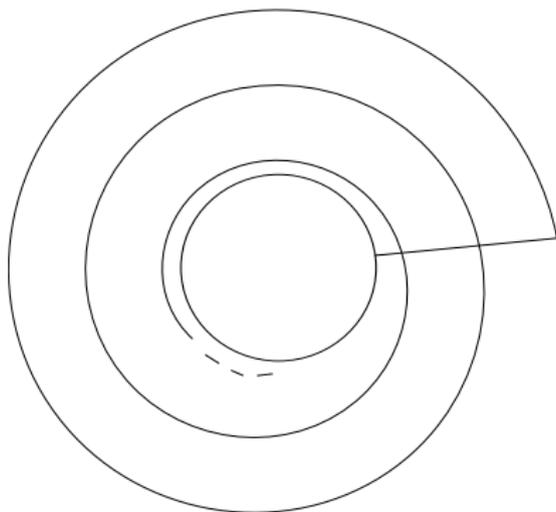
Ejemplos uac.



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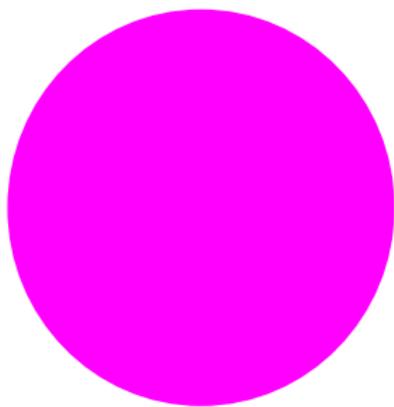


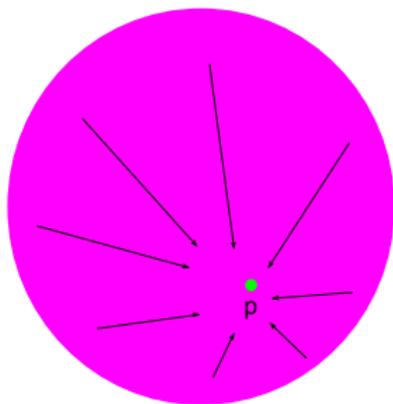
Ejemplo NO uac.



## Definición

*Se dice que un espacio  $X$  es contráctil con respecto a  $Y$  siempre que cada función continua  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  sea homotópica a una función constante.*





## Teorema

**(J.J Charatonik)** Sea  $X$  un dendroide. Si existen retracciones de  $C(X)$  en  $X$  entonces  $X$  es uac.

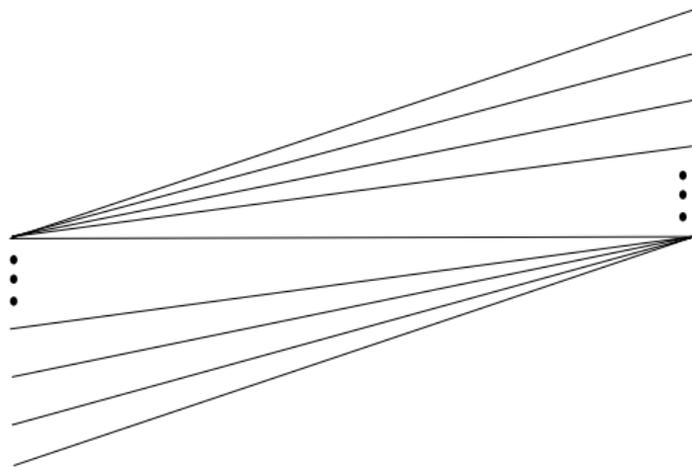
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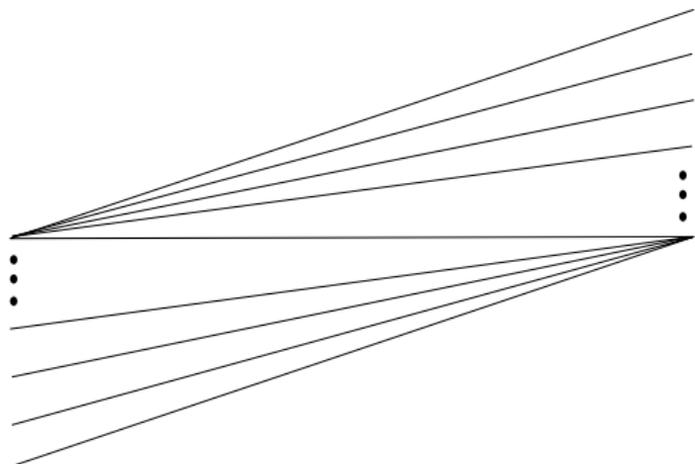
**(W.J Charatonik, F. Capulín)** Sea  $X$  un continuo. Si existen retracciones de  $C(X)$  sobre  $X$  entonces  $X$  no es de tipo  $N$ .

## Teorema

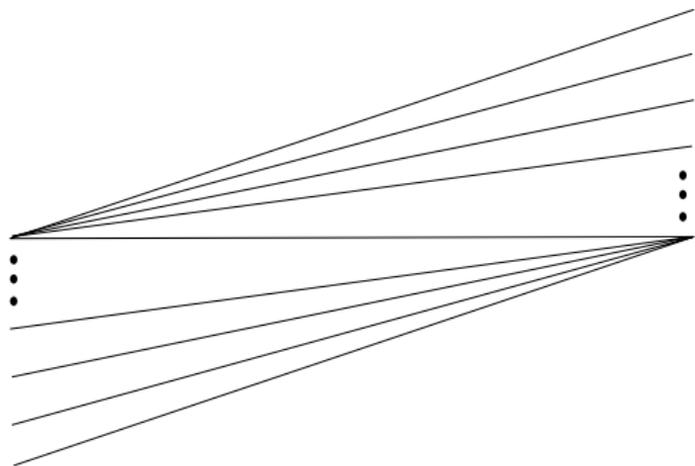
**(J.J Charatonik)** Sea  $X$  un dendroide. Si existen retracciones de  $C(X)$  en  $X$  entonces  $X$  es uac.

El recíproco del Teorema anterior no se cumple.

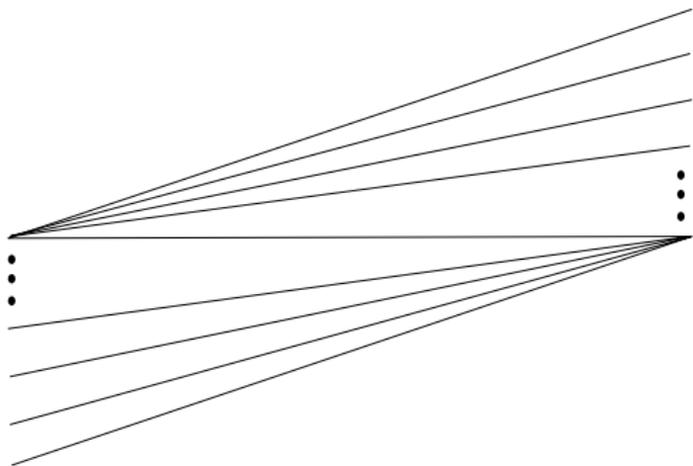




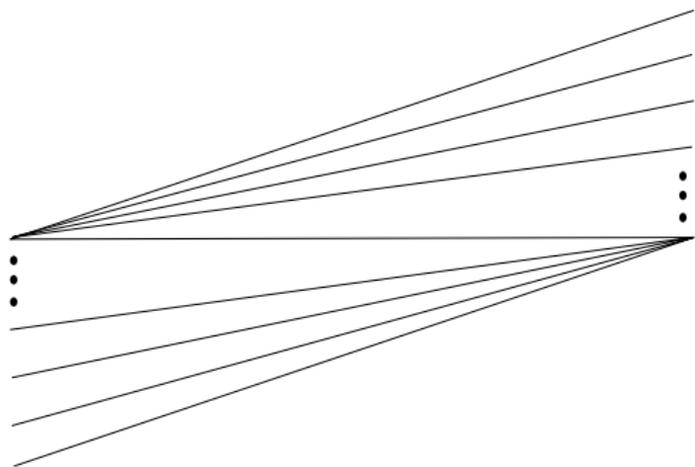
- $X$  es Tipo  $N$ .



- $X$  no es contráctil pues  $X$  es Tipo  $N$ .



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- $X$  no es contráctil pues  $X$  es Tipo  $N$ .
- $C(X)$  es contráctil.
- La contractibilidad se preserva bajo retracciones.

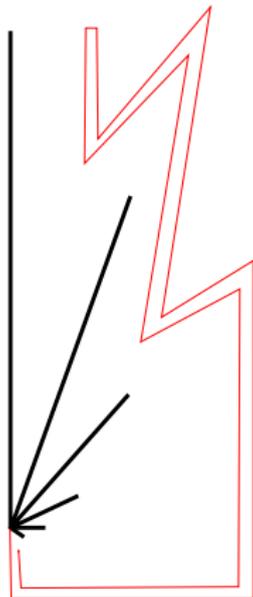
## Teorema

*(W.J Charatonik, F. Capulín) Sea  $X$  un continuo. Si existen retracciones de  $C(X)$  sobre  $X$  entonces  $X$  no es de tipo  $N$ .*

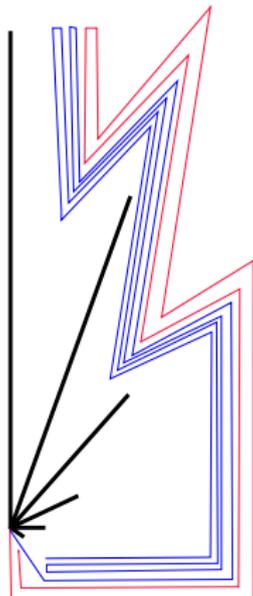
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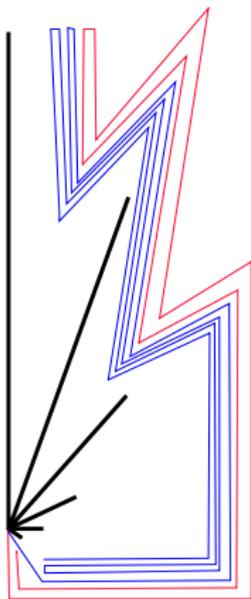
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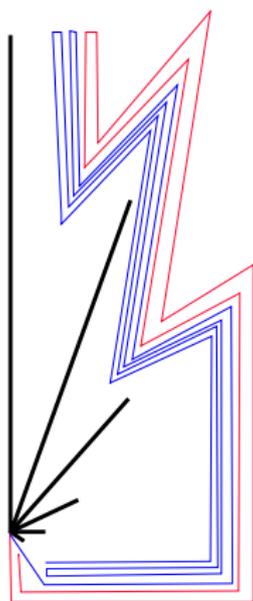


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- NO es uac.

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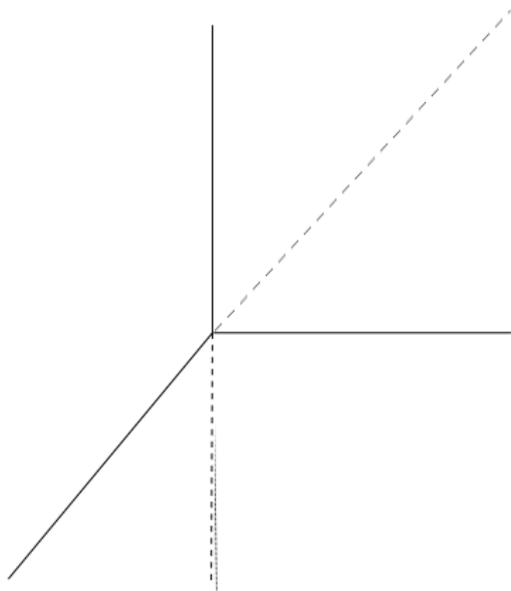
- NO es uac.
- Por el Teorema anterior si existieran retracciones de  $C(X)$  en  $X$  entonces  $X$  es uac.

¿Si  $X$  es un dendroide uac y no es de tipo  $N$ , entonces existen retracciones de  $C(X)$  a  $X$ ?

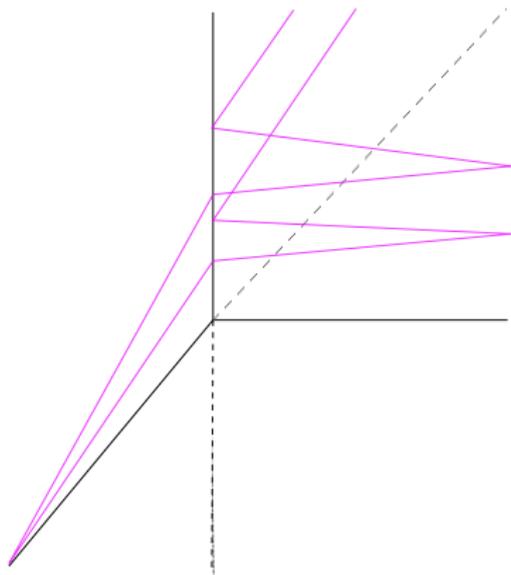
¿Si  $X$  es un dendroide uac y no es de tipo  $N$ , entonces existen retracciones de  $C(X)$  a  $X$ ?

**NO**

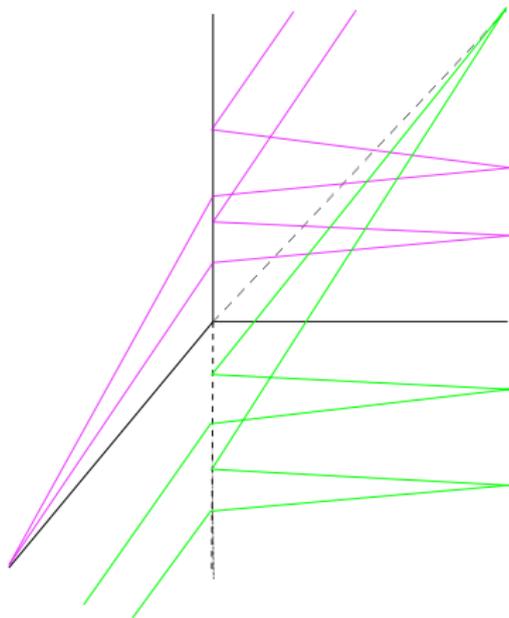
Contraejemplo.



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## Definición

Sea  $X$  un continuo Tipo  $N$  entre  $p$  y  $q$ . Se dice que  $(X, g, Y)$  tiene la propiedad  $(*)$  si  $Y$  es un continuo hereditariamente unicoherente y  $g : X \rightarrow Y$  es una función continua tal que:

$$a) g(p) \neq g(q)$$

$$b) g(p_i q_i'') \cap g(q_i'' p_i') = \{g(q_i'')\}$$

$$c) g(q_i p_i') \cap g(p_i q_i'') = \{g(p_i')\}$$

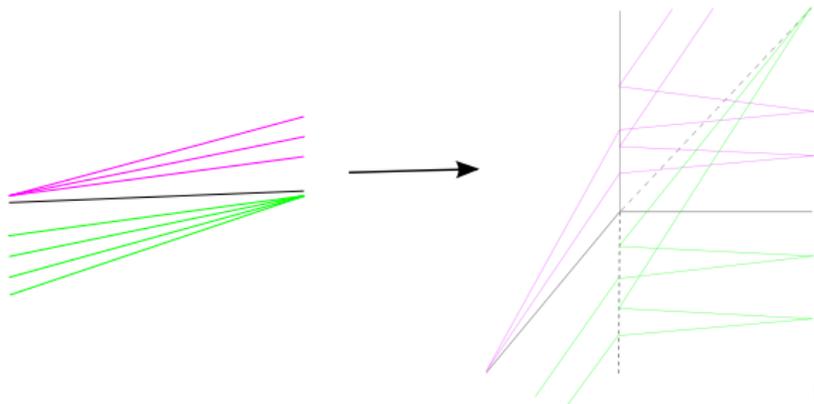
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## Teorema

**(T.Czuba)** Sean  $X$  y  $Y$  dos continuos y  $g : X \rightarrow Y$  una función continua. Si  $(X, g, Y)$  tiene la propiedad  $(*)$ , entonces para cada función  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  homotópica a la función  $g$  tenemos que  $g(p), g(q) \in f(pq) \subset f(X)$ .

## Teorema

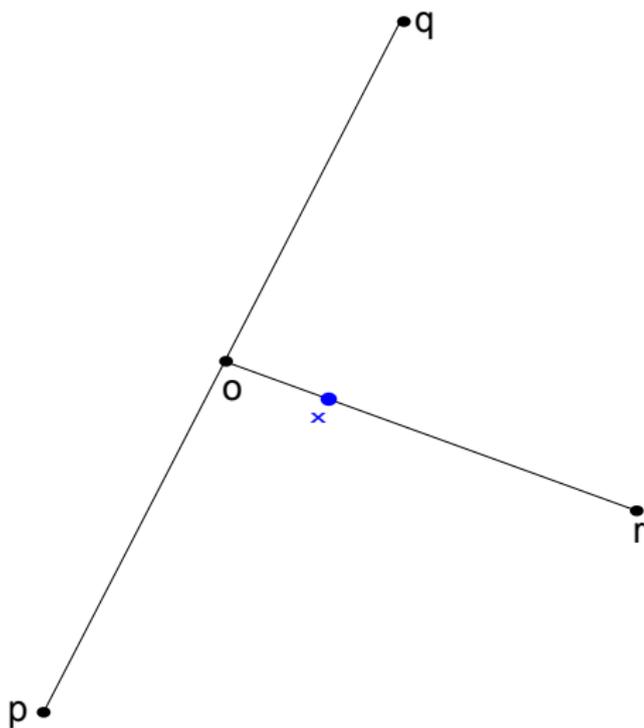
**(A.Illanes, S.Nadler Jr.)** Sea  $X$  un continuo.  $C(X)$  es contráctil si y sólo si existe una función continua  $\alpha : X \rightarrow \gamma(X)$ . En donde  $\gamma(X) = \{\text{arcos ordenados en } C(X) \text{ que unen a un elemento de } F_1(X) \text{ con } X\}$

- **Arcos Ordenados**

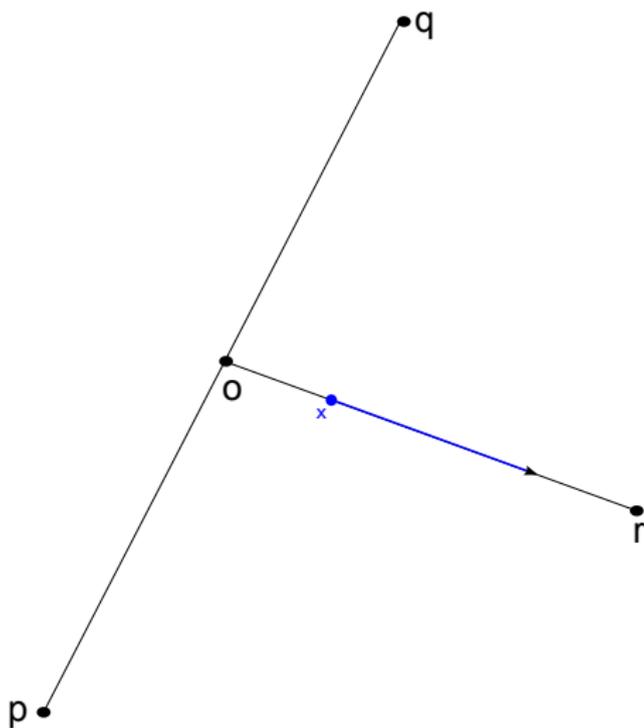
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- Si  $x$  pertenece al triodo de convergencia:

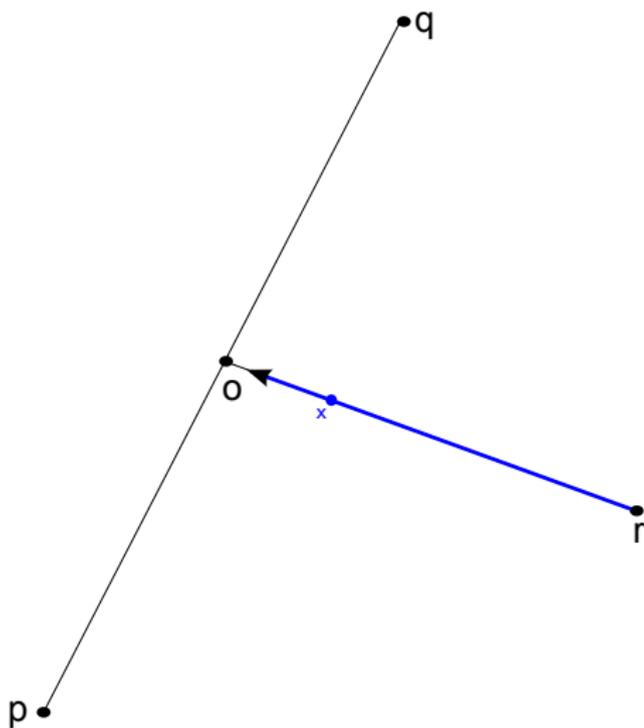
$\bullet x \in or$



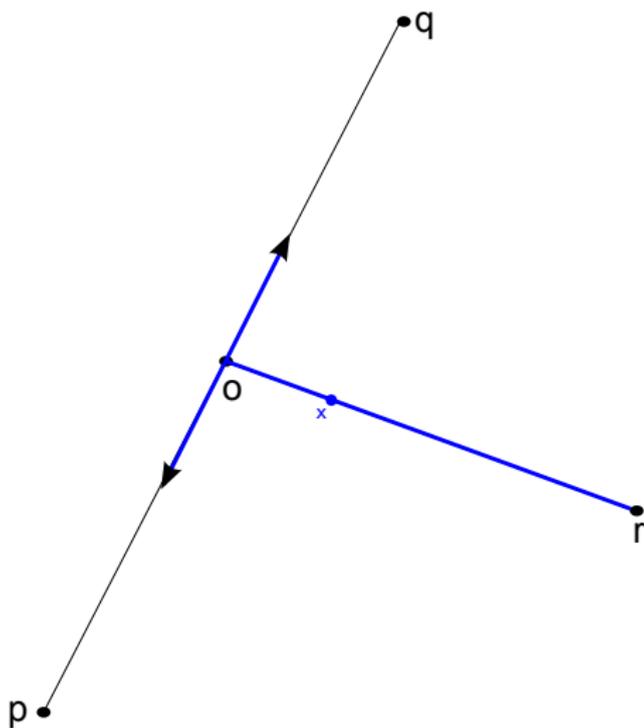
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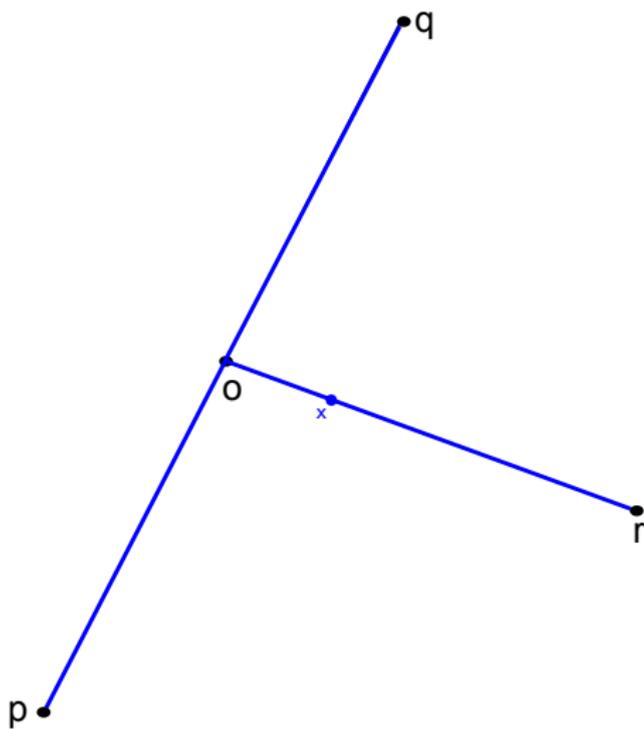
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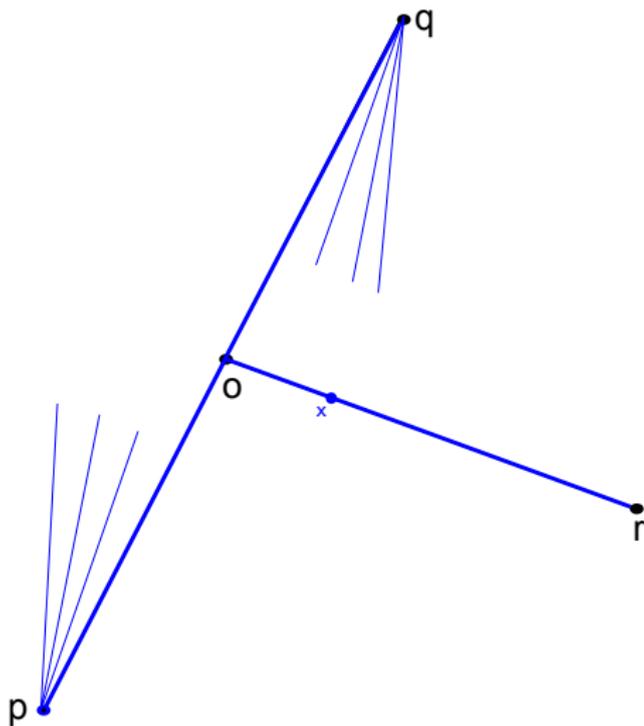
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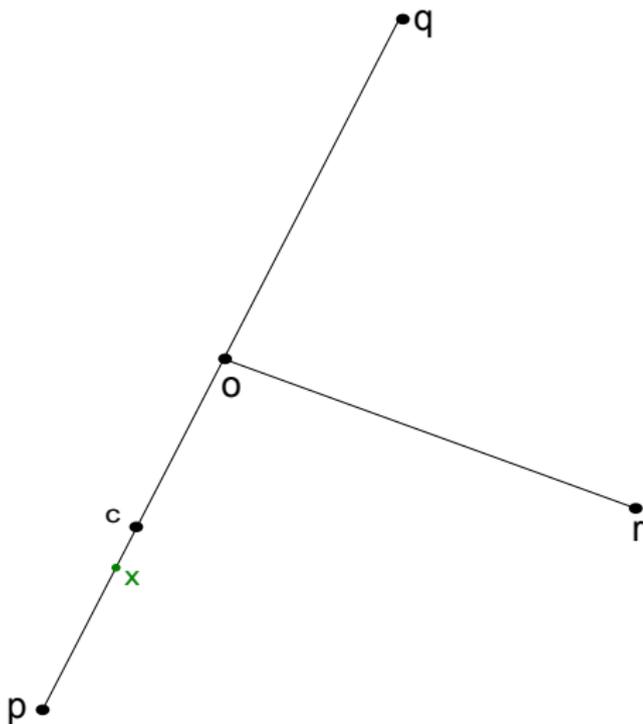


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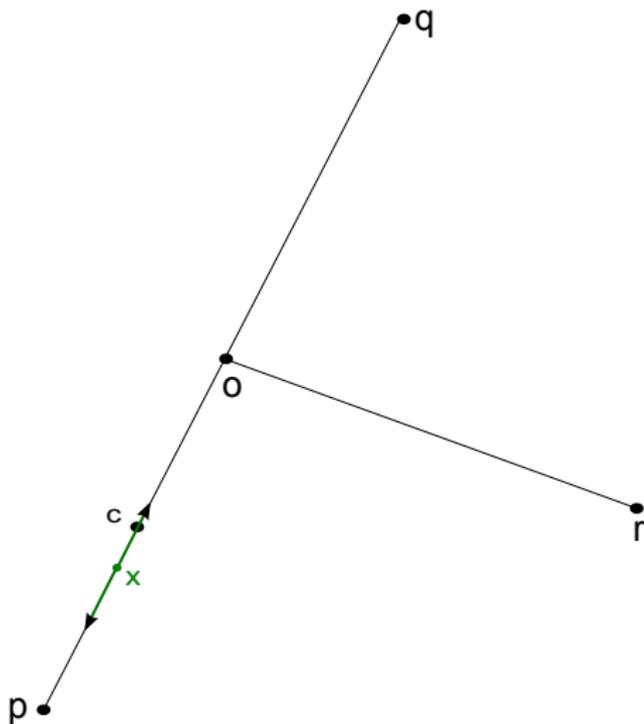




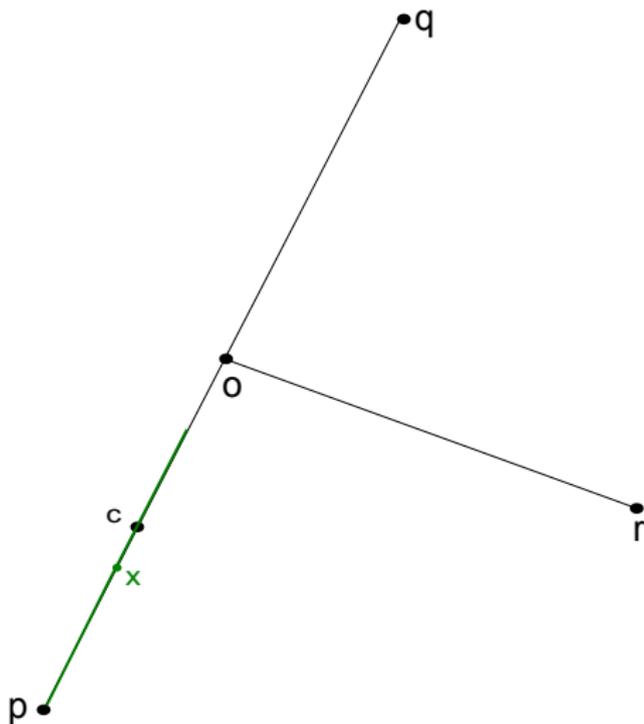
•  $x \in pc$  donde  $c$  es el punto medio de  $op$ .



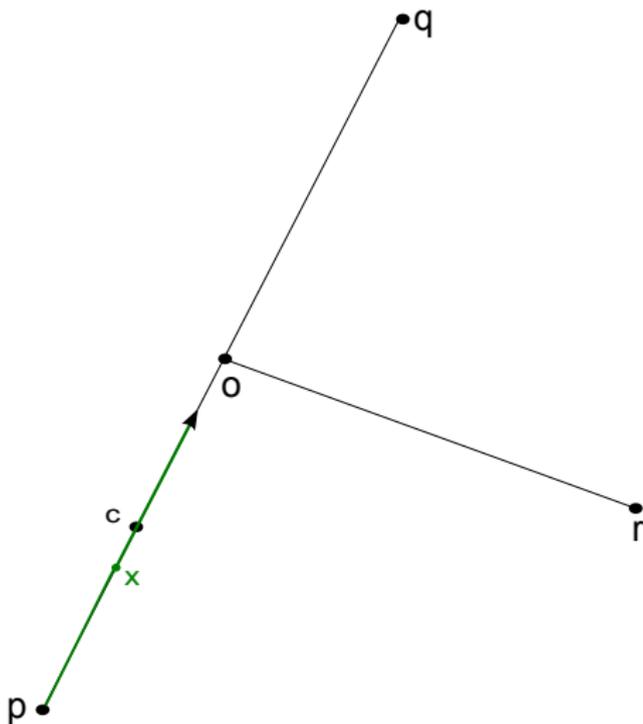
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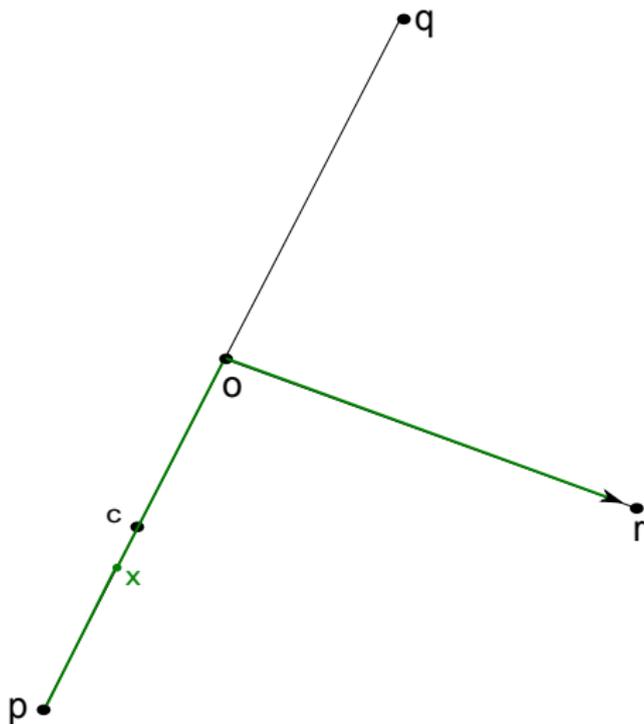
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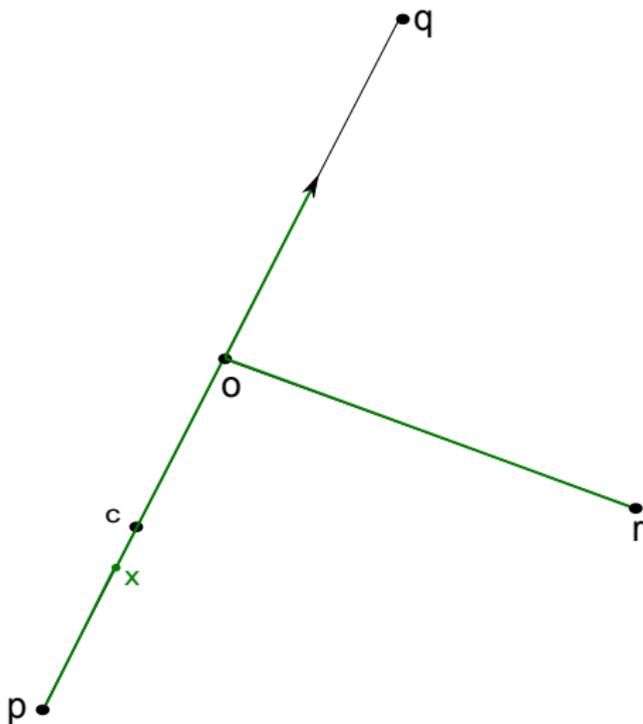
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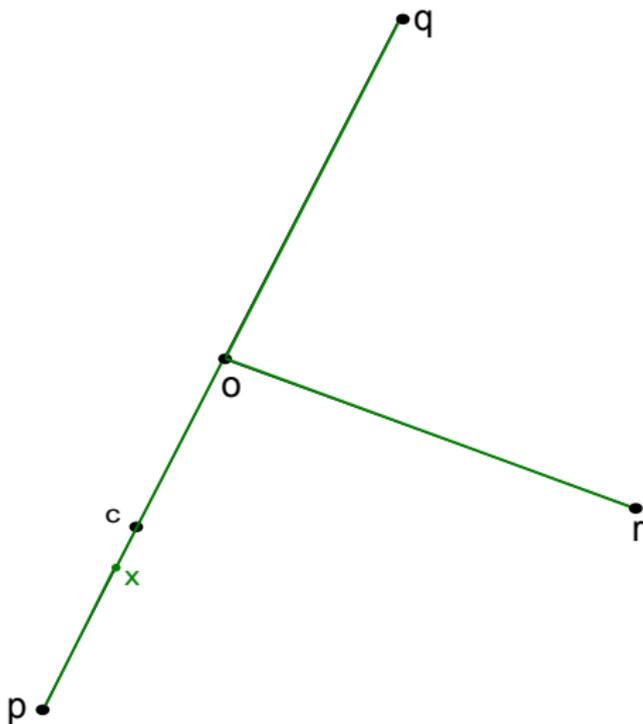
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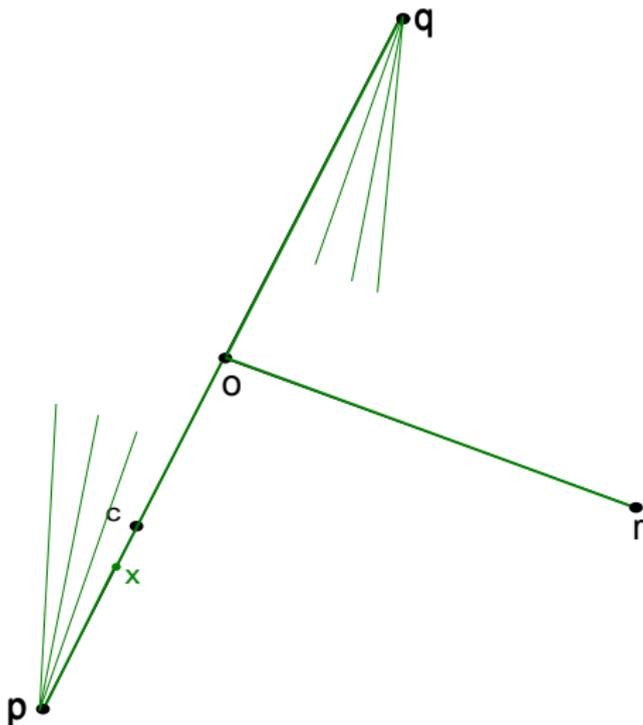
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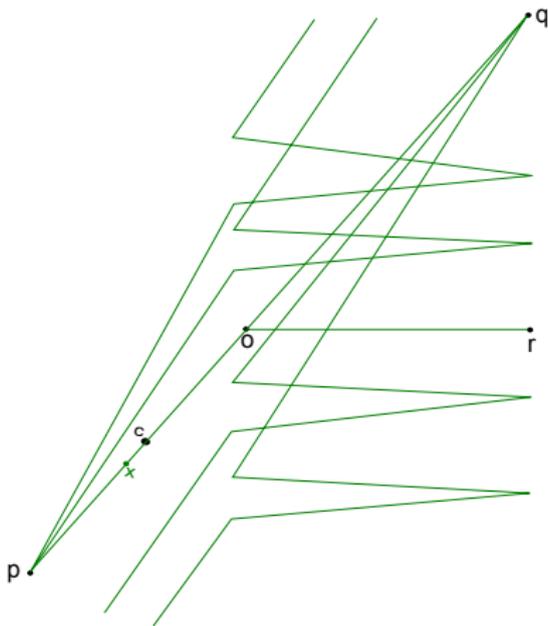
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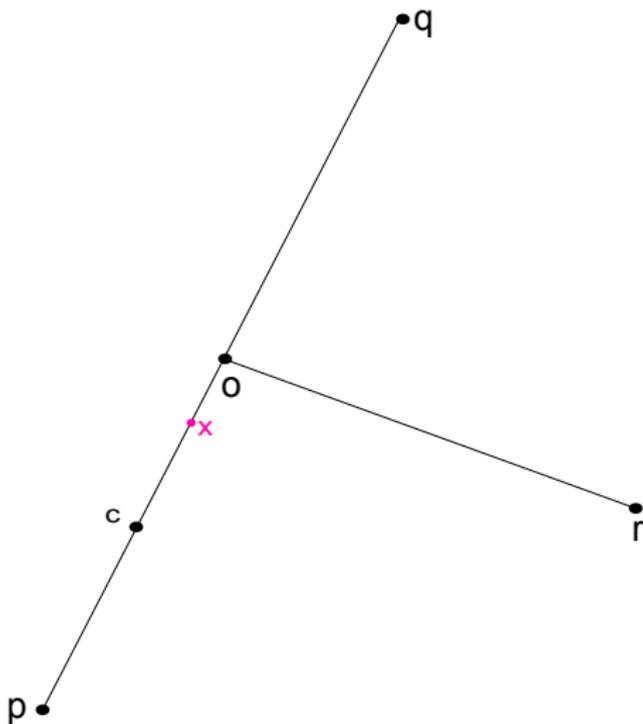
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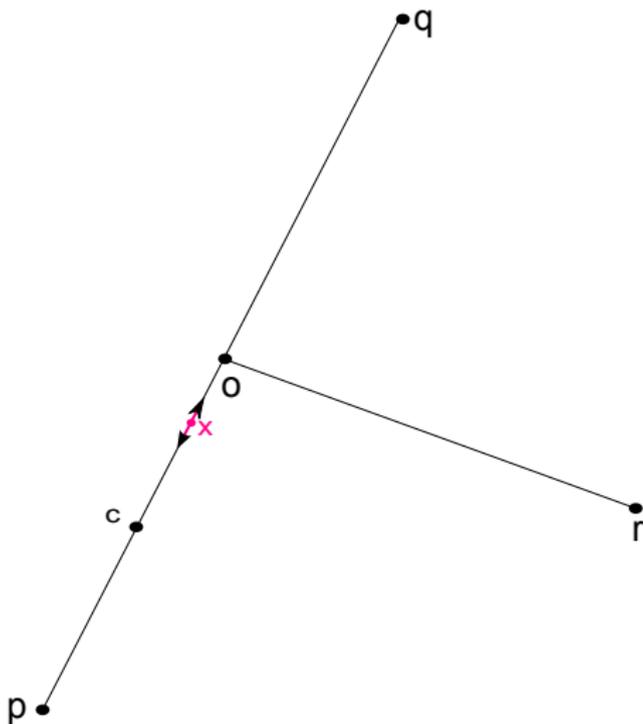
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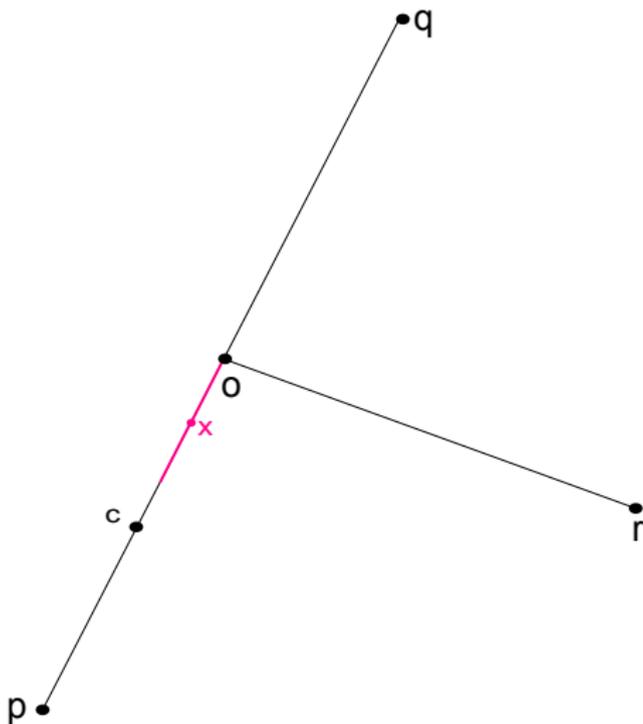
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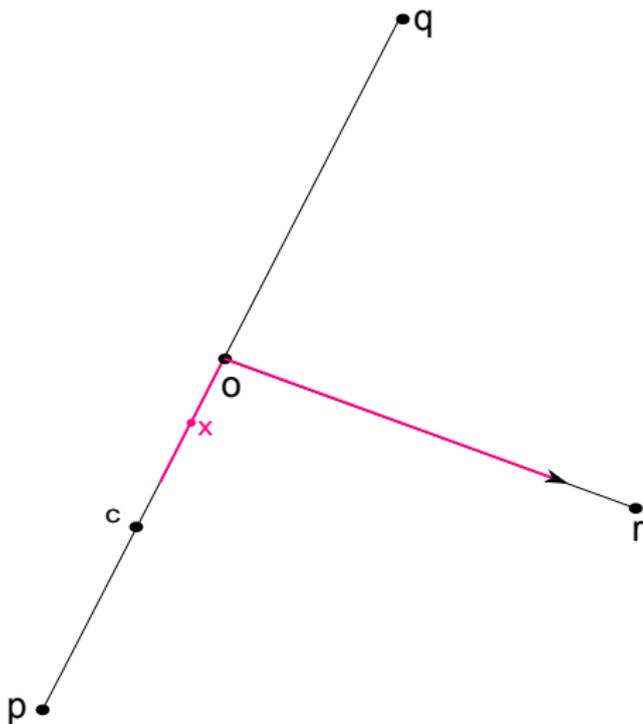
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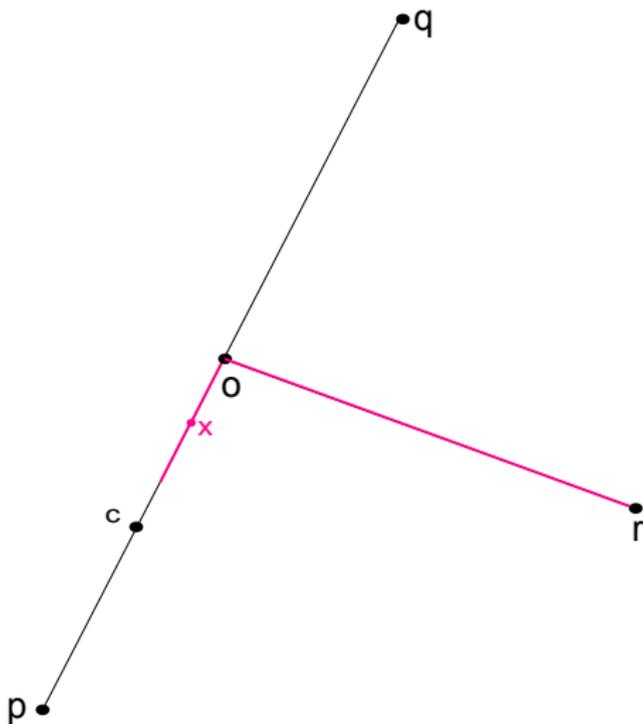
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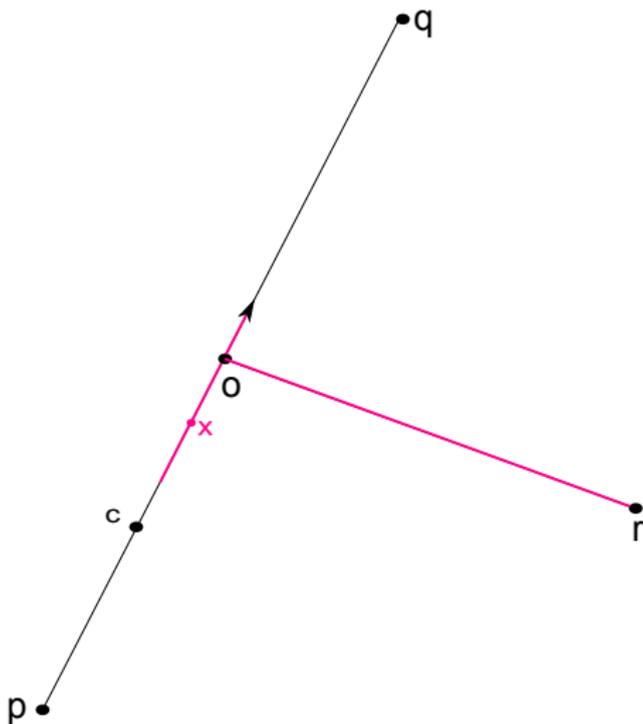
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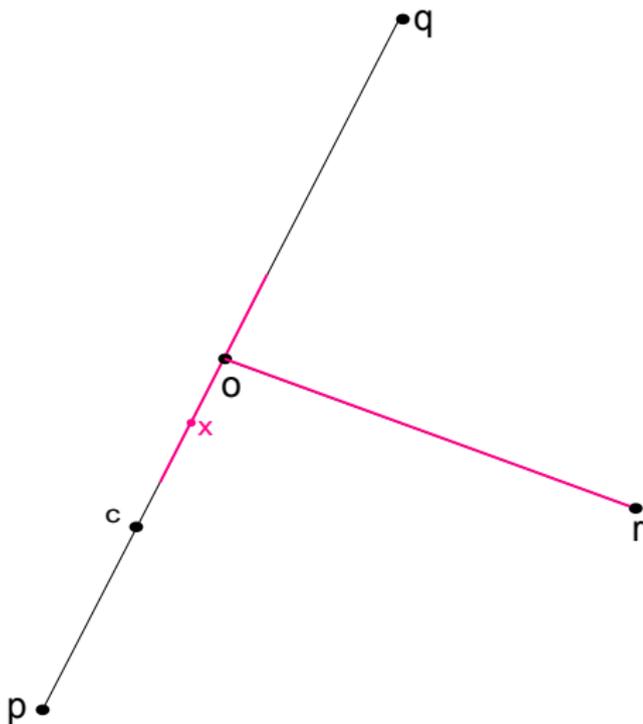
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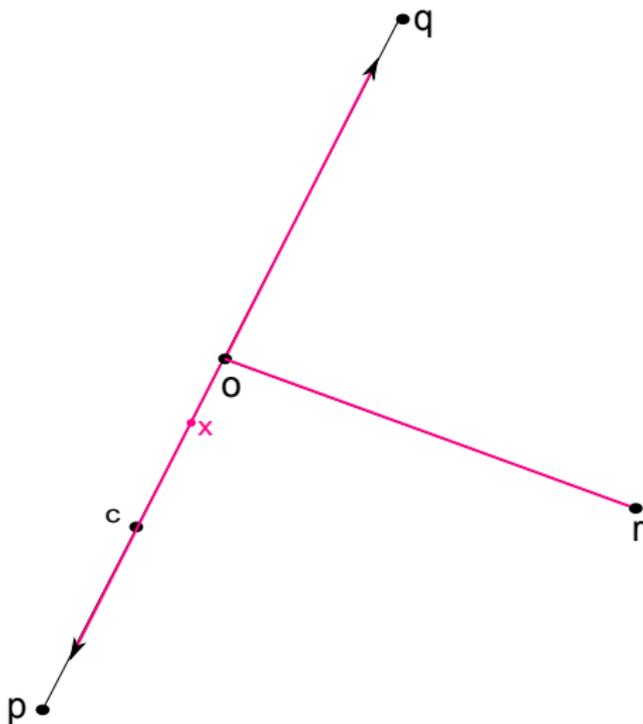
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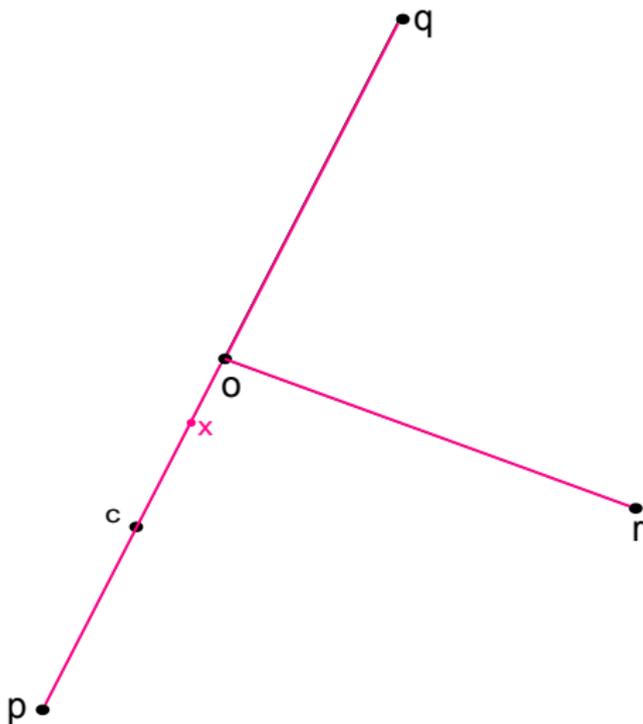
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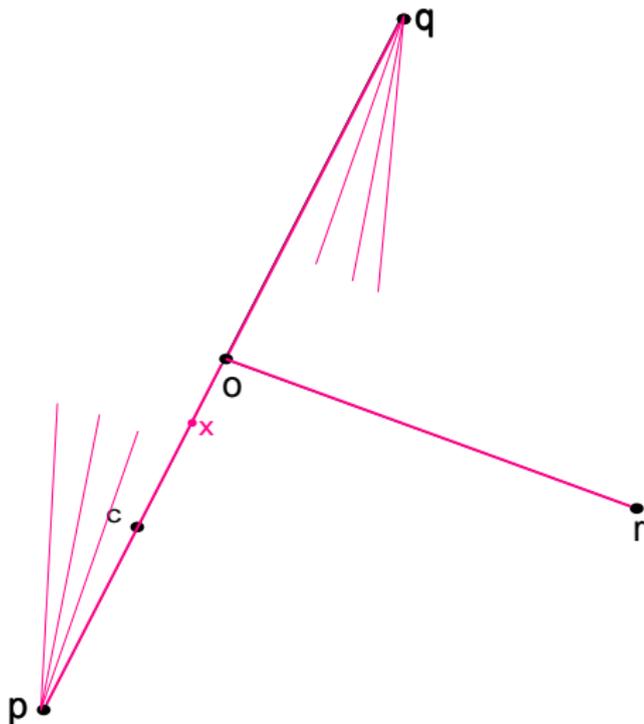
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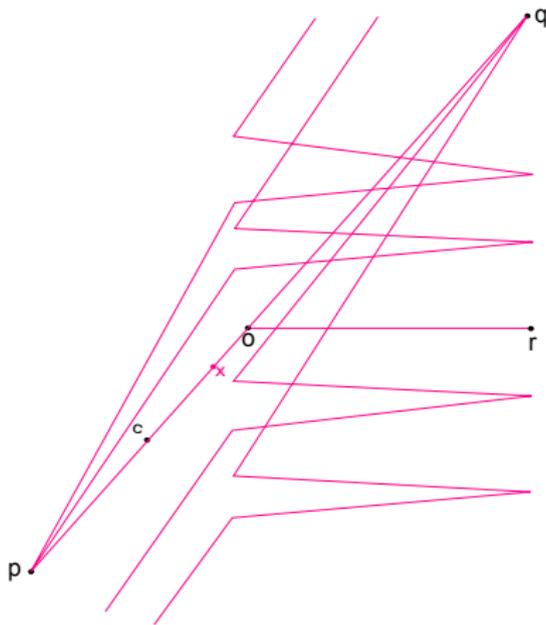
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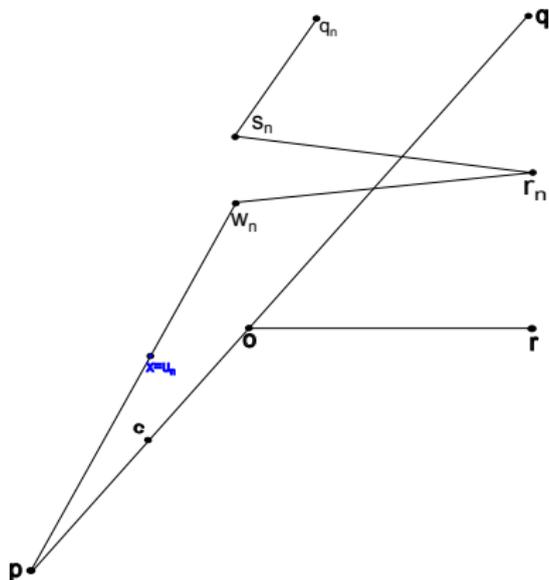


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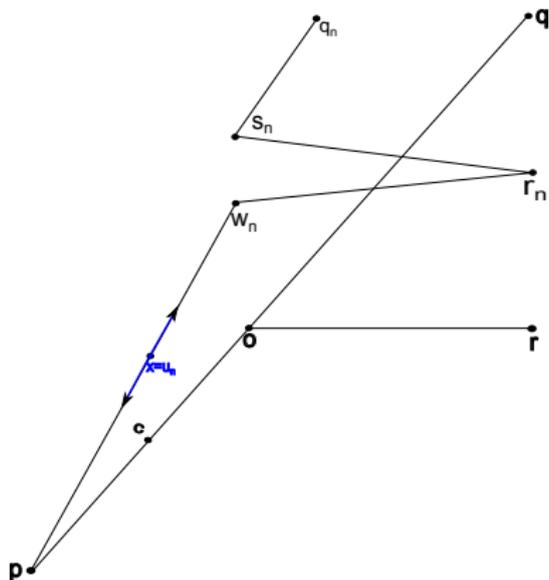


- **Arcos Ordenados**
- Si  $x \in pq_n$ :

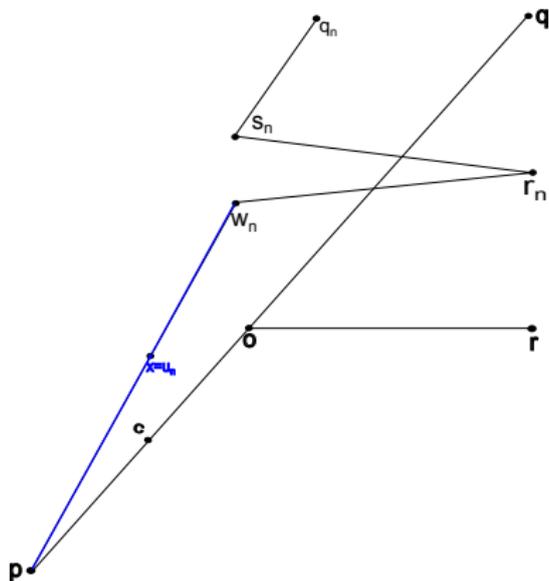
•  $x = u_n$



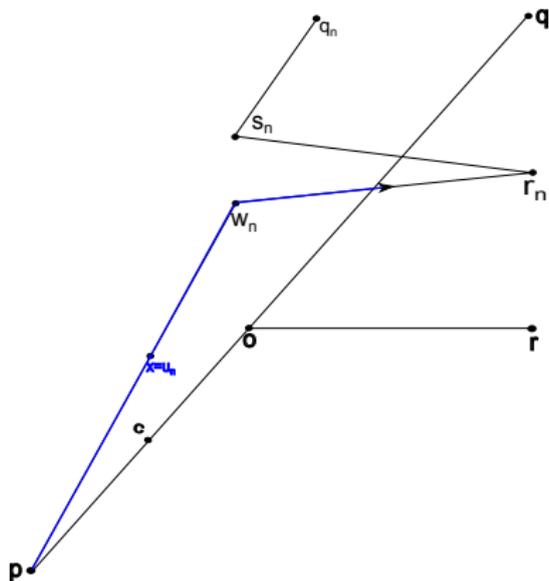
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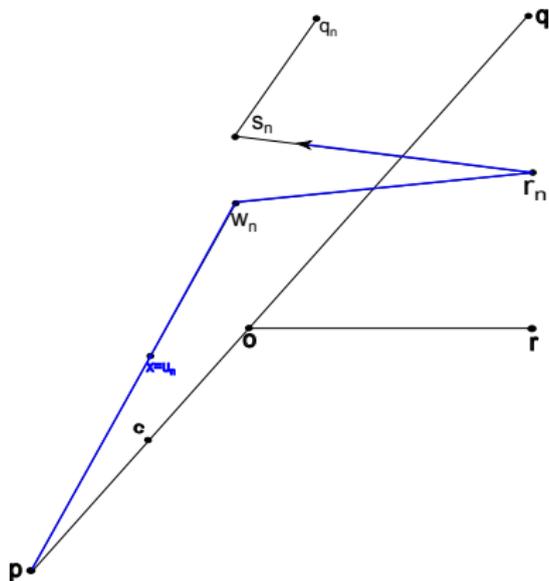
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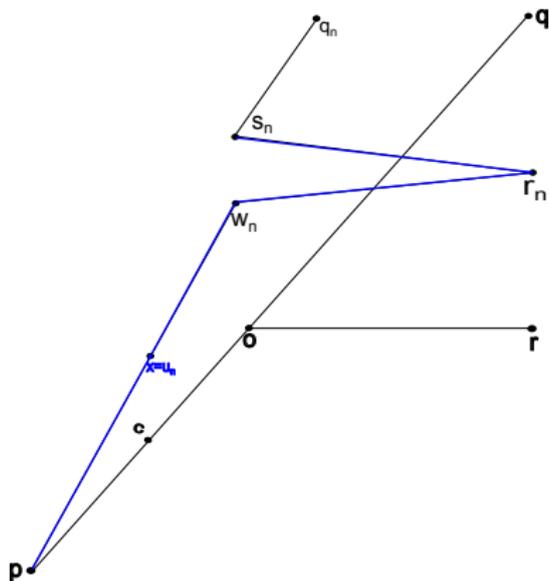
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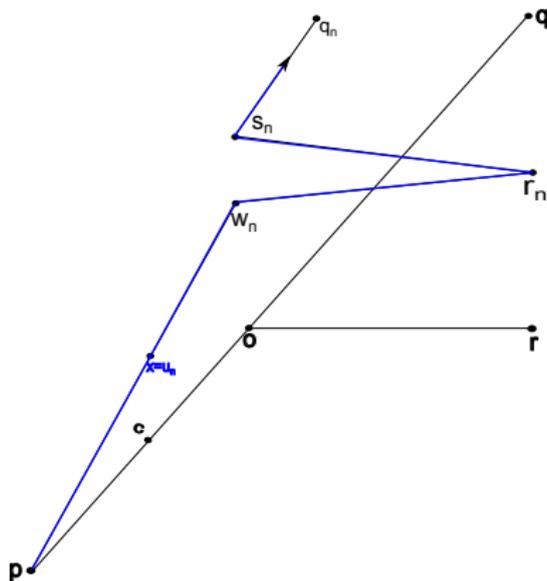
$$\bullet x = u_n$$



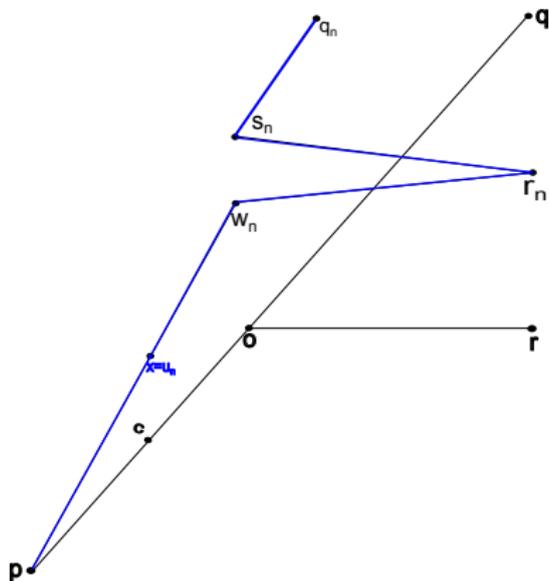
•  $x = u_n$



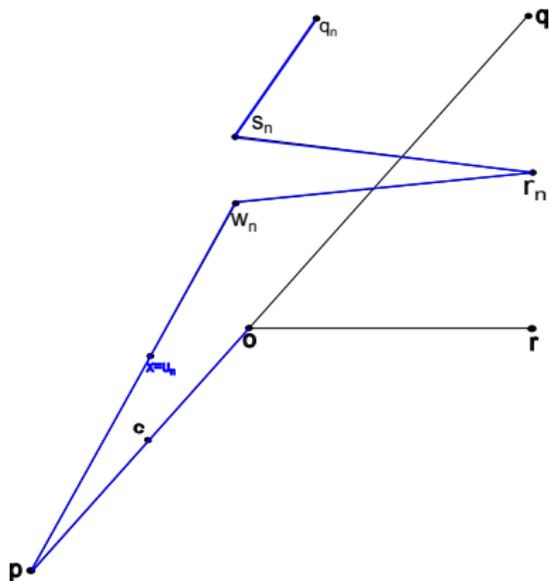
•  $x = u_n$



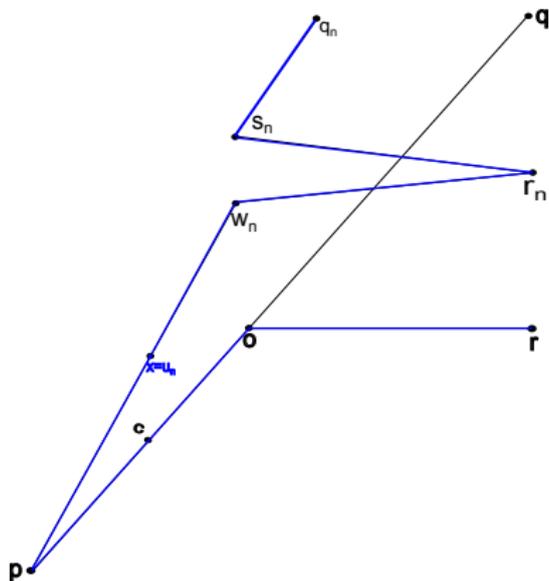
•  $x = u_n$



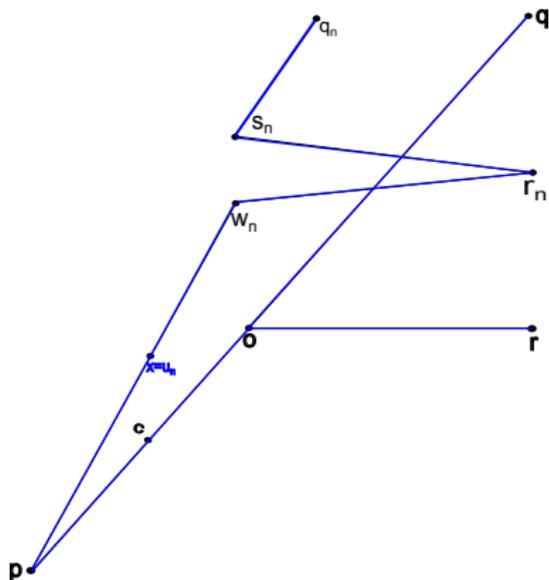
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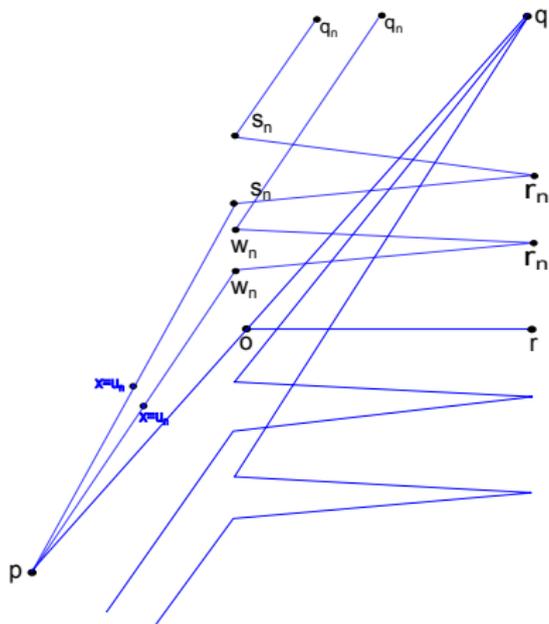
•  $x = u_n$



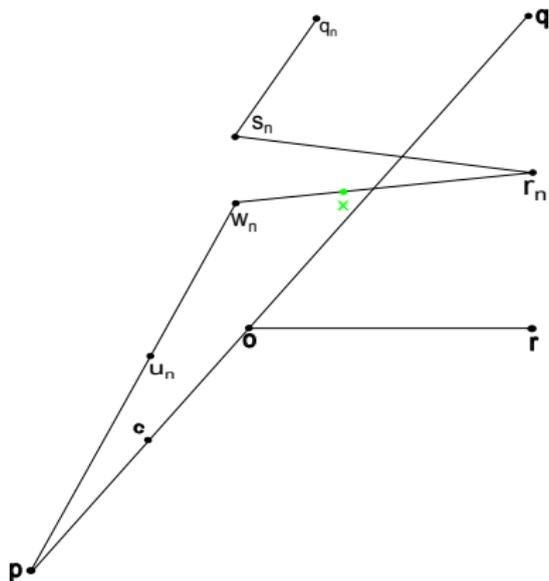
•  $x = u_n$



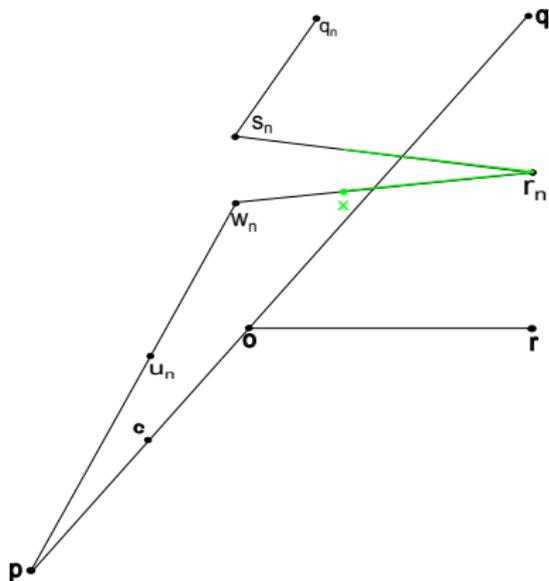
$$\bullet x = u_n$$



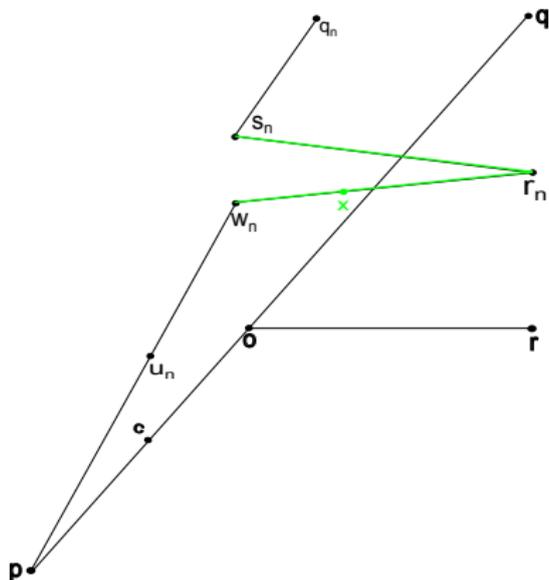
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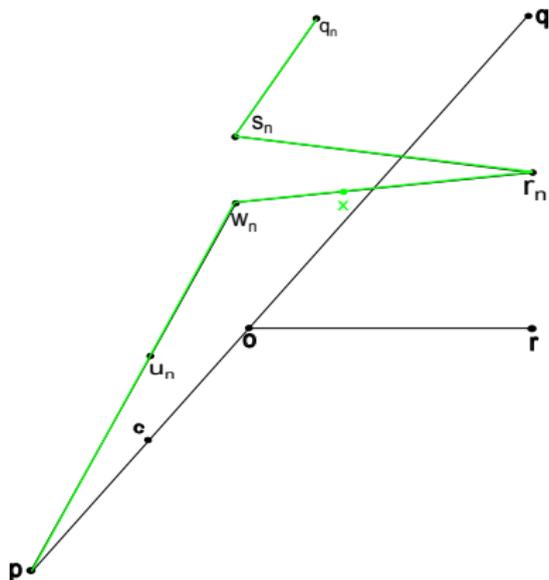
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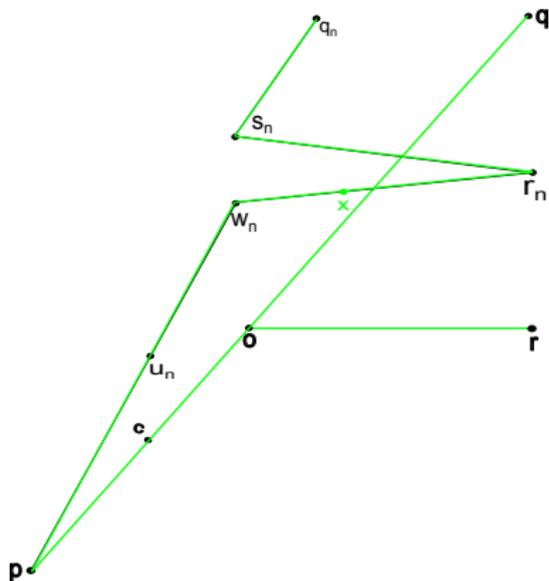
•  $x > u_n$



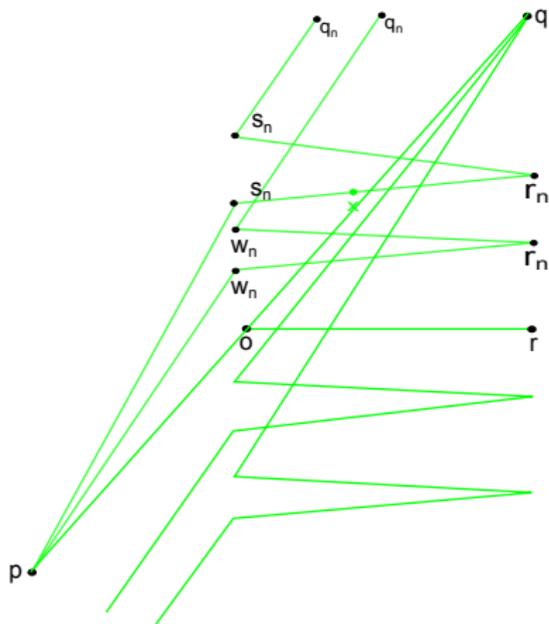
$$\bullet x > u_n$$



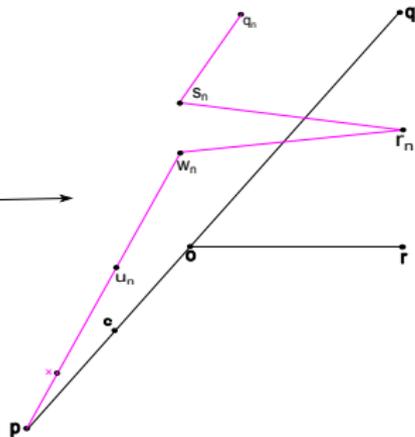
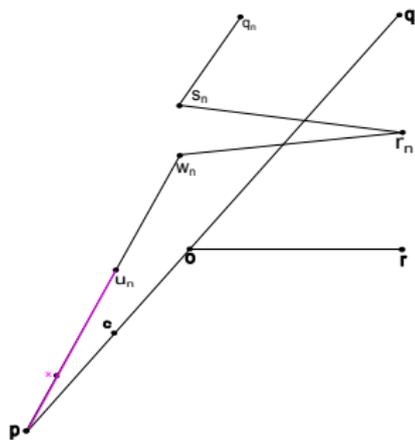
•  $x > u_n$



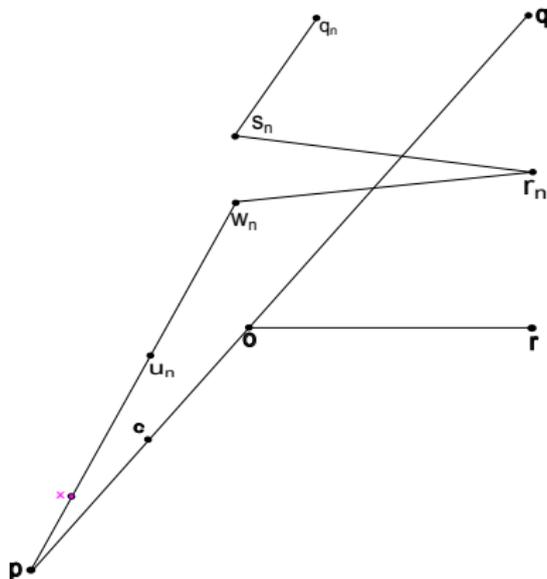
$$\bullet x > u_n$$



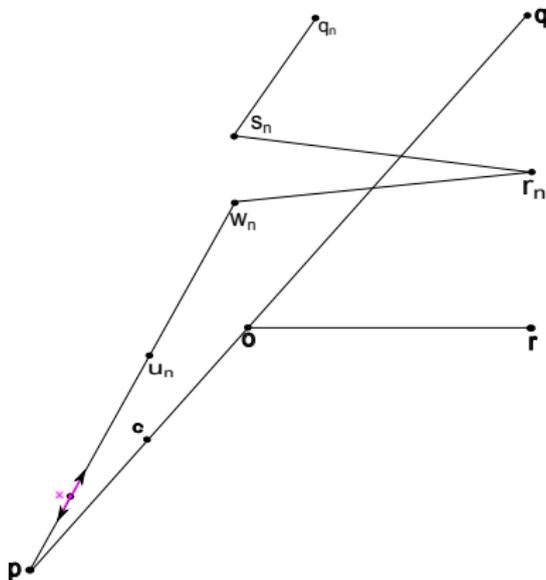
$$\bullet x \in pu_n \setminus \{u_n\}$$



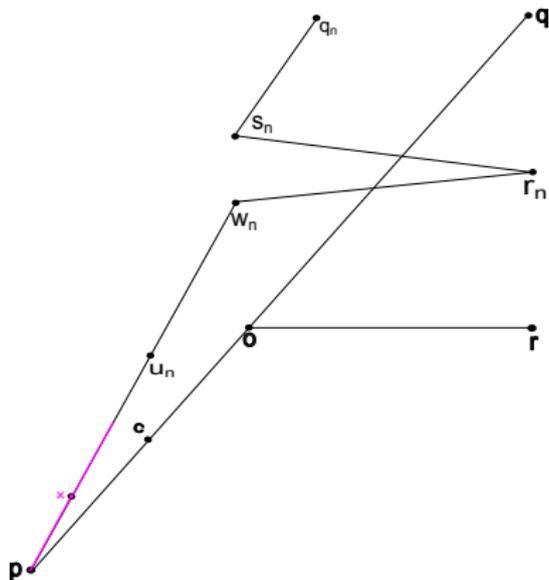
$$\bullet x \in pu_n \setminus \{u_n\}$$



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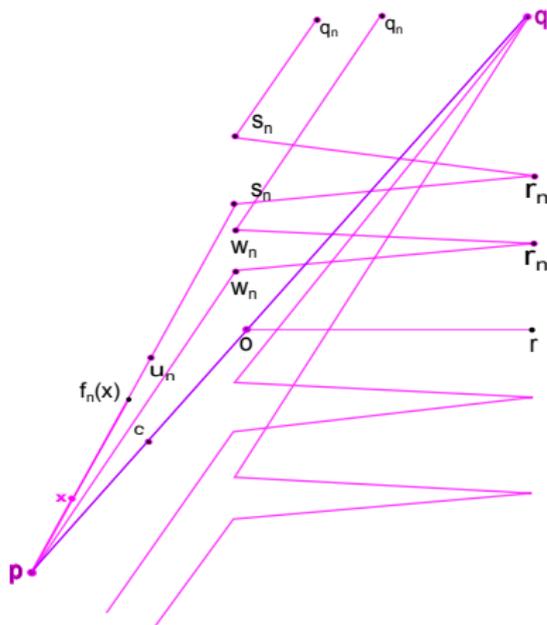
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- **Continuidad**

Sea  $\epsilon > 0$ . P.d. Existe  $\delta > 0$  tal que  $d(x, y) < \delta$  entonces  $H^2(A_x, A_y) < \epsilon$ .

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Para todo  $C \in A_x$ , existe  $K \in A_y$  tal que  $H(C, K) < \epsilon$ .

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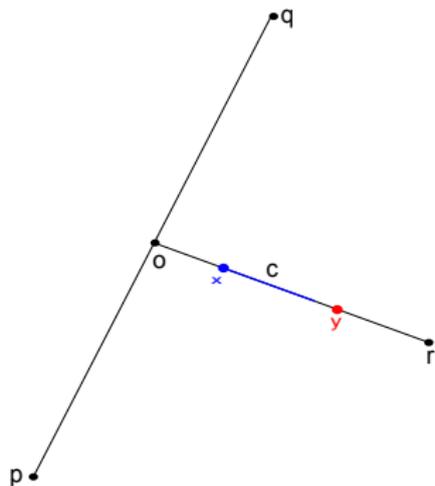
$$A_x \subset N^H(\epsilon, A_y) \text{ y } A_y \subset N^H(\epsilon, A_x)$$

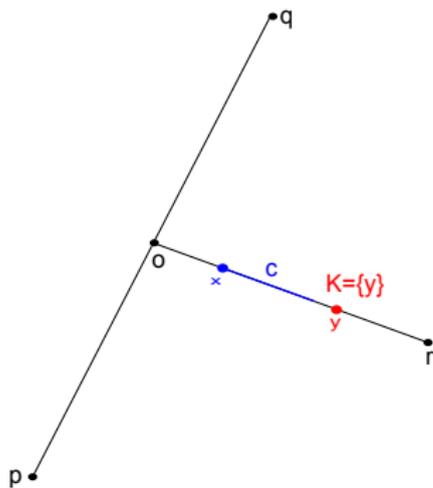
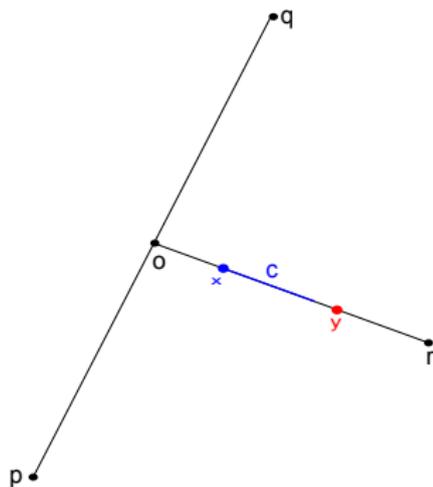
Para todo  $C \in A_x$ , existe  $K \in A_y$  tal que  $H(C, K) < \epsilon$

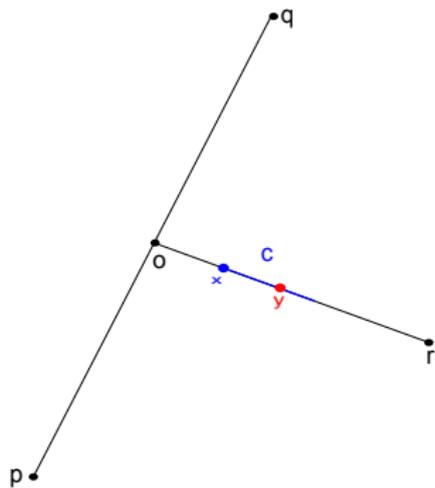
$$C \subset N(\epsilon, K) \text{ y } K \subset N(\epsilon, C).$$

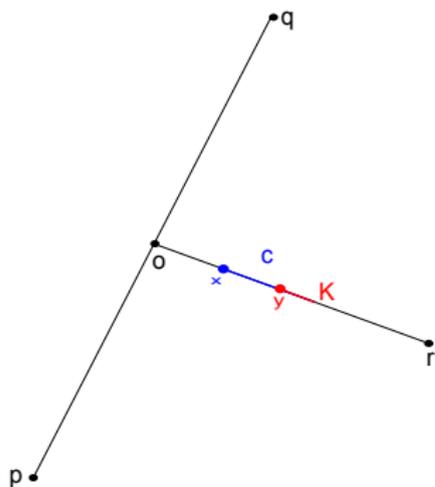
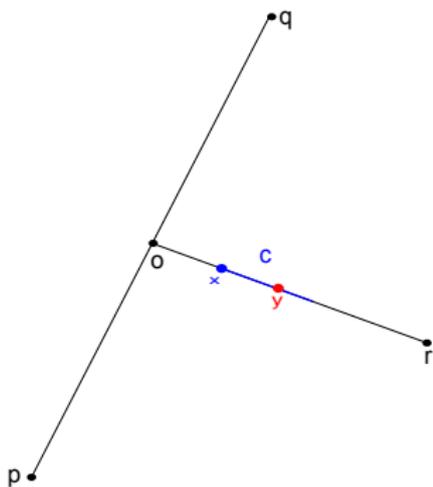
- **Continuidad**

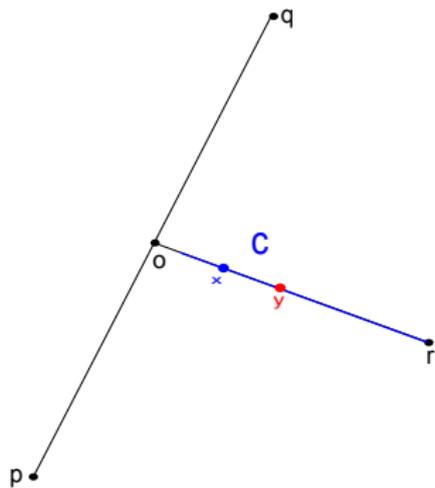
- $x \in or \setminus \{o\}, y \in T:$

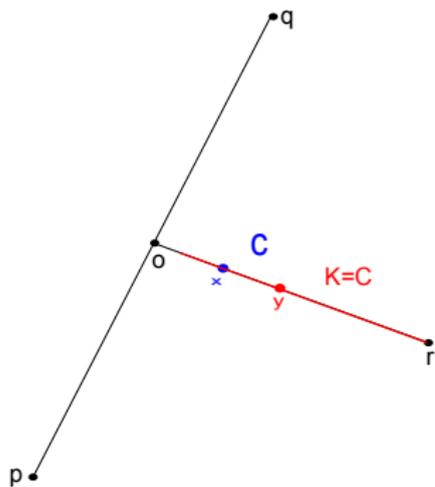
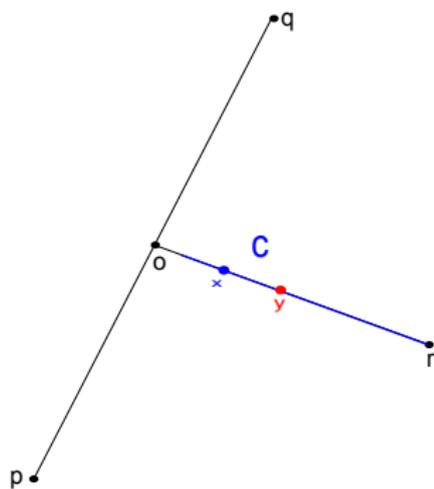


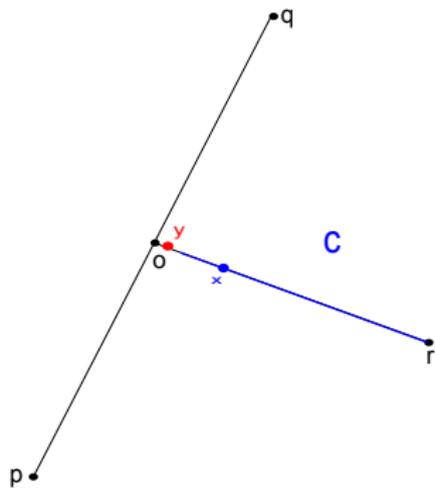


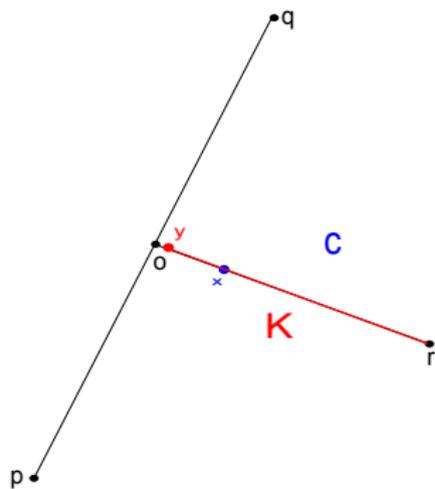
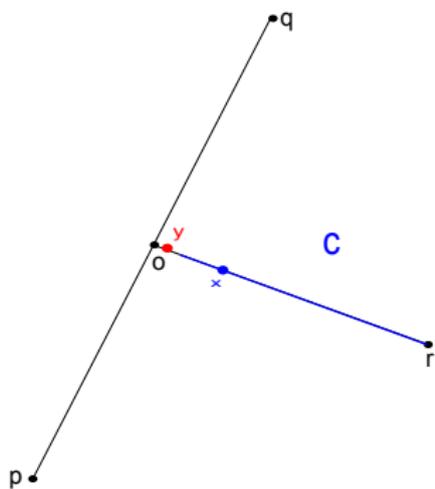


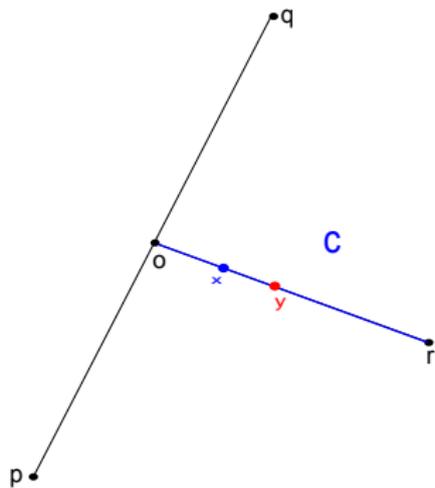


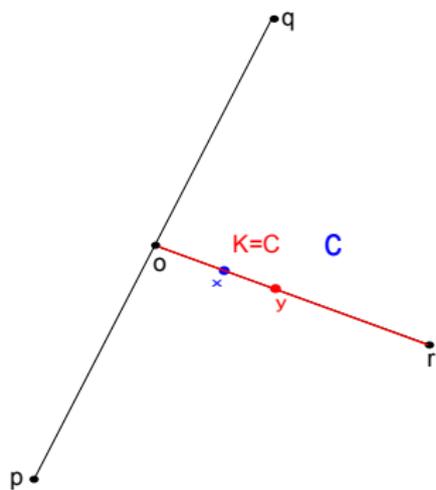
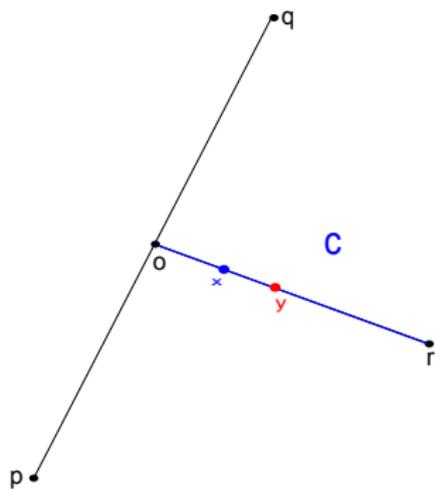






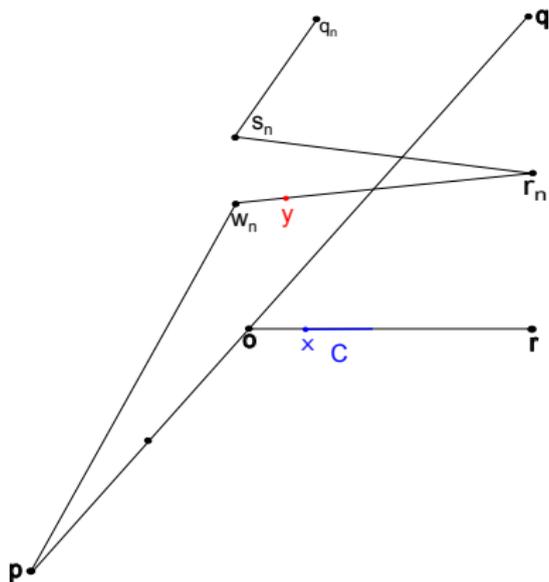




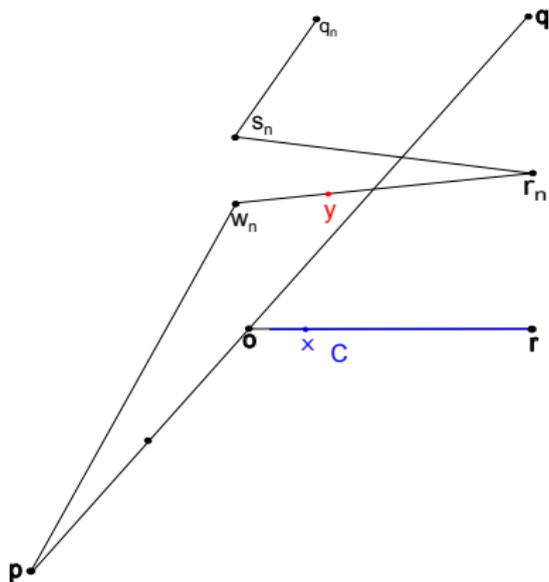


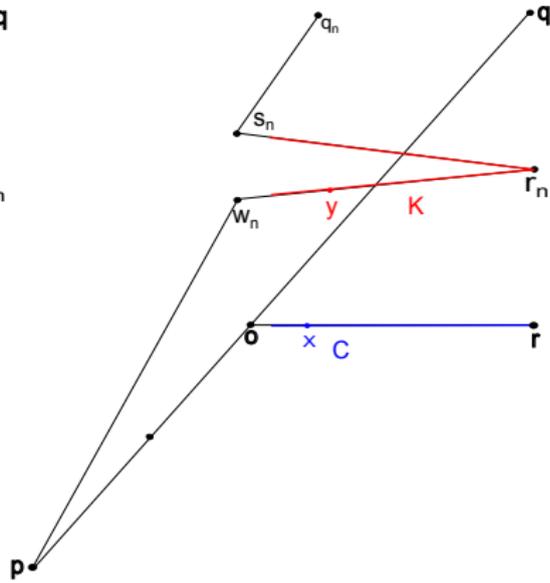
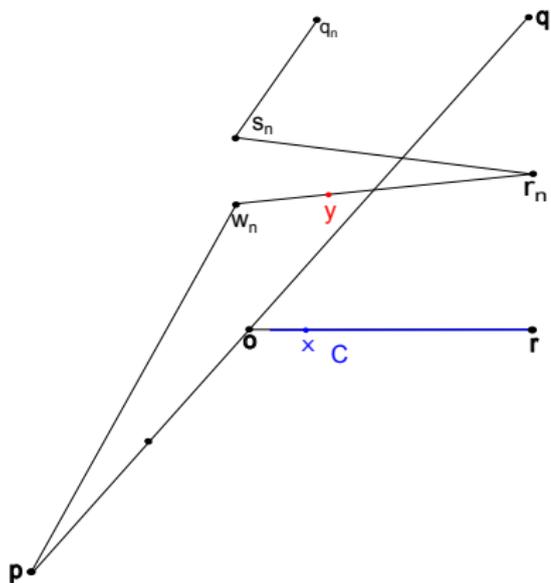
- **Continuidad**

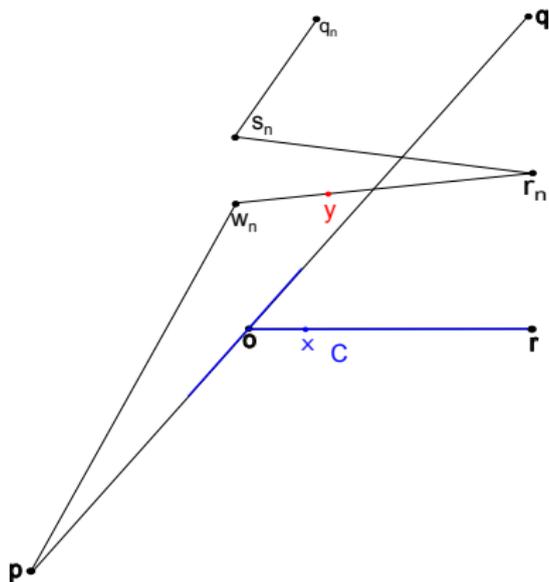
- $x \in or \setminus \{o\}, y \notin T:$

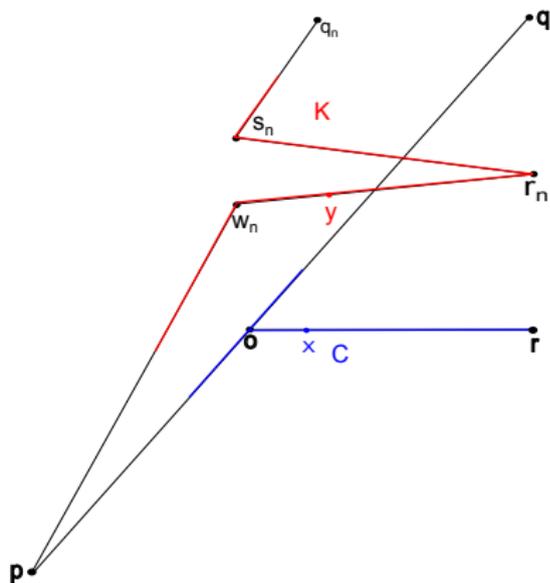
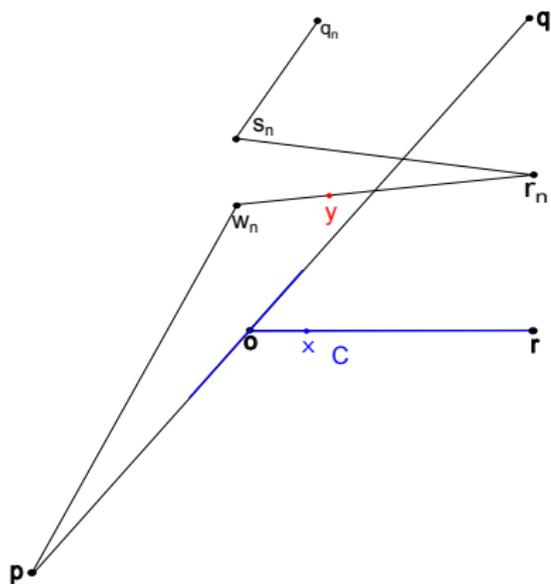


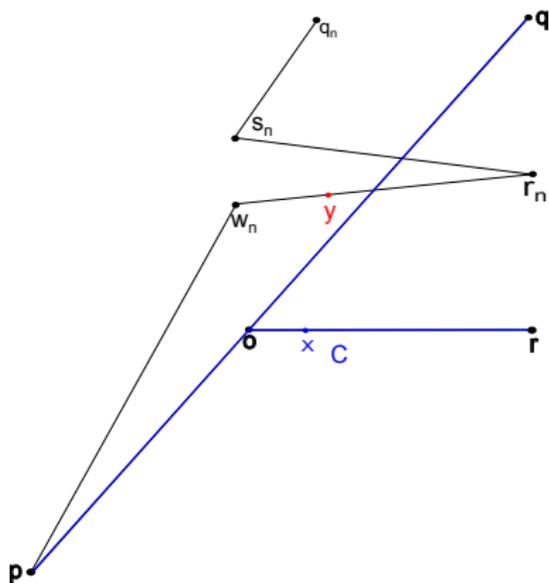


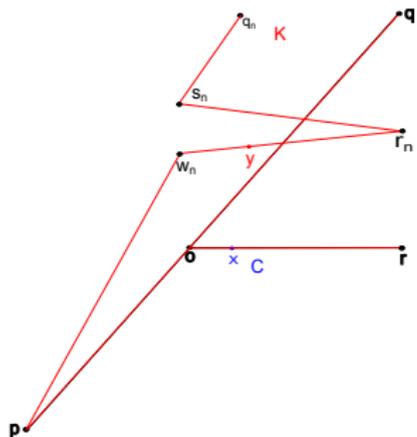
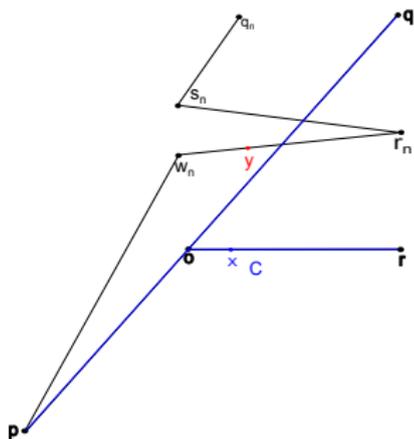






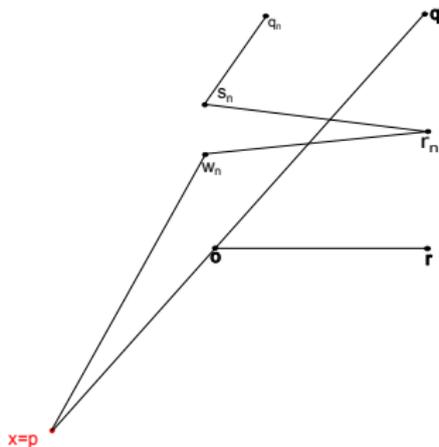


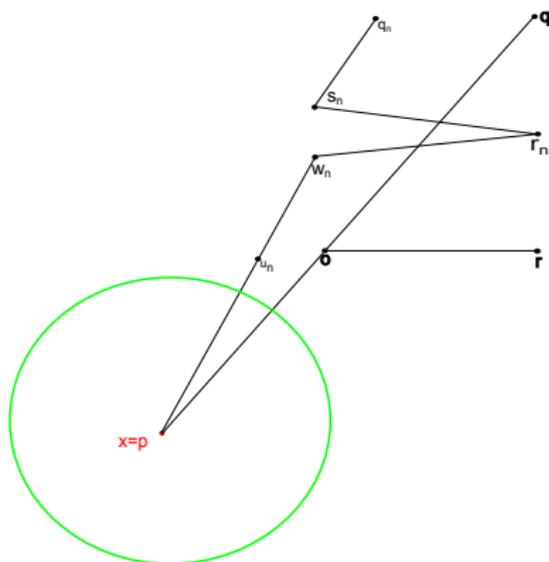


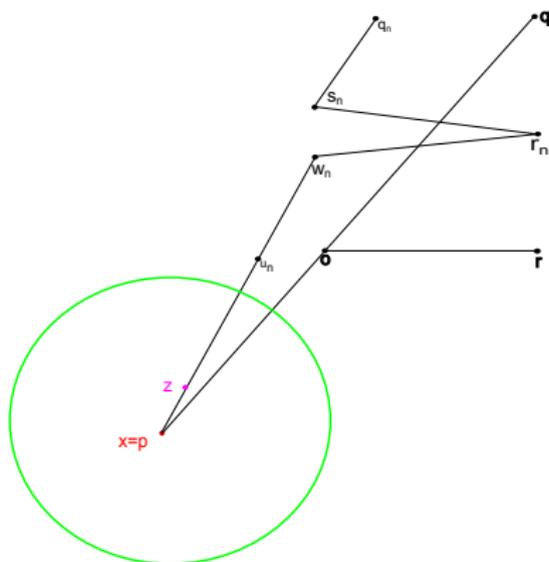


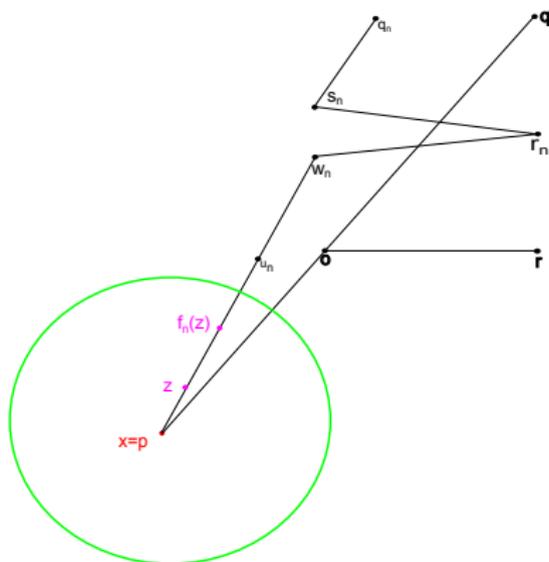
- **Continuidad**

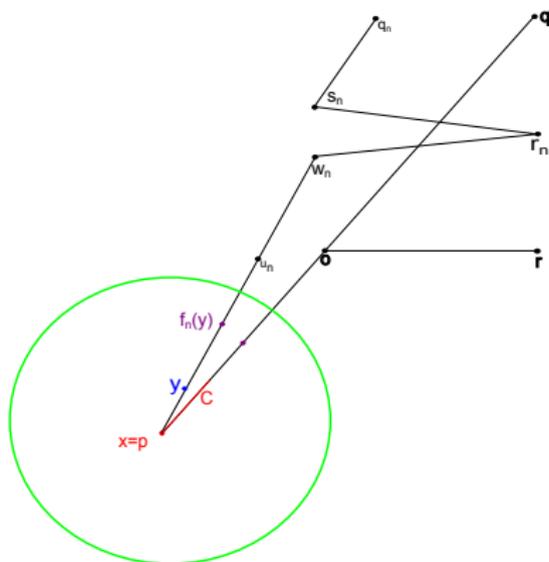
- $x = p$ :

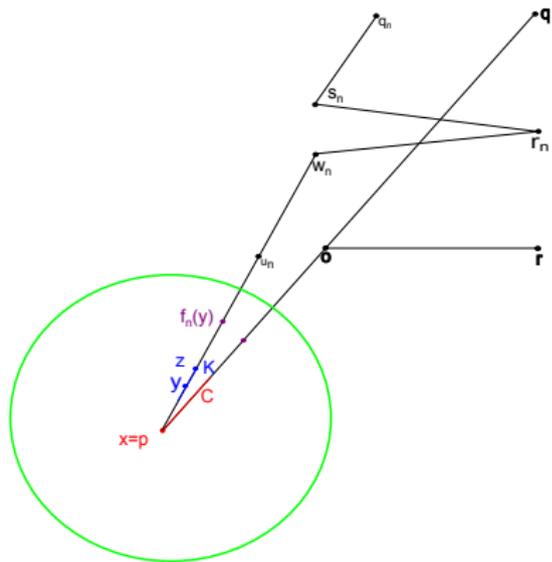
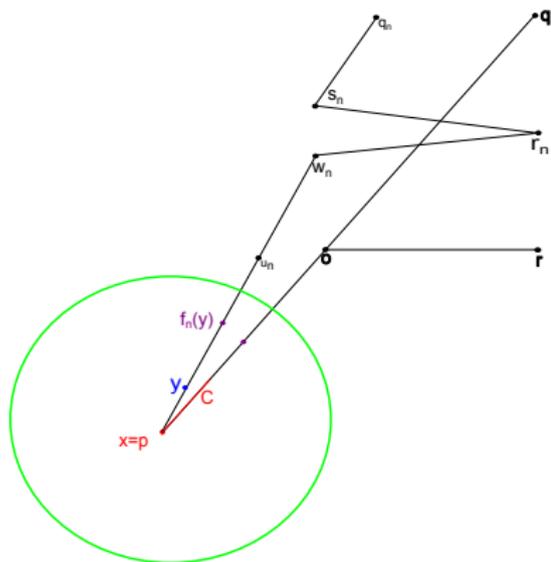


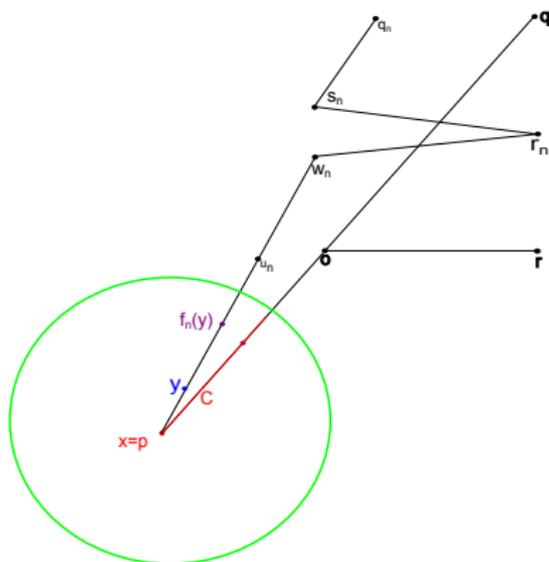


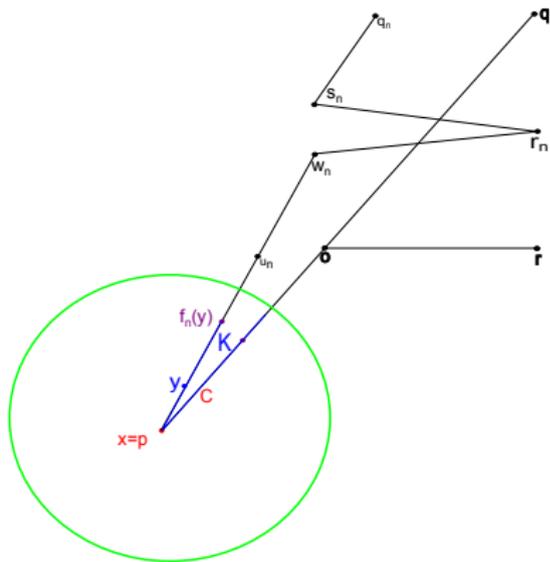
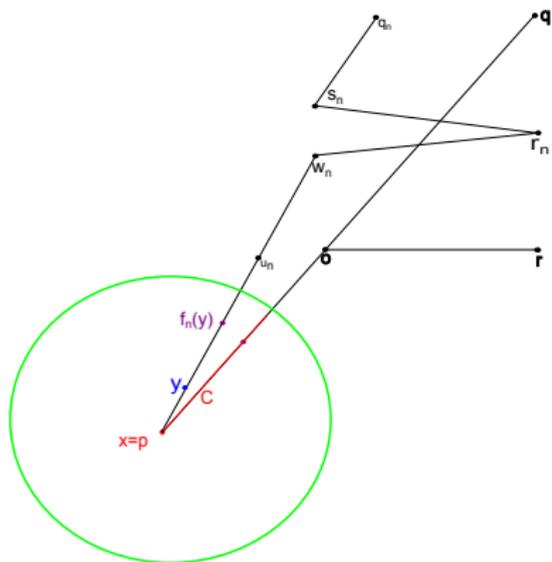


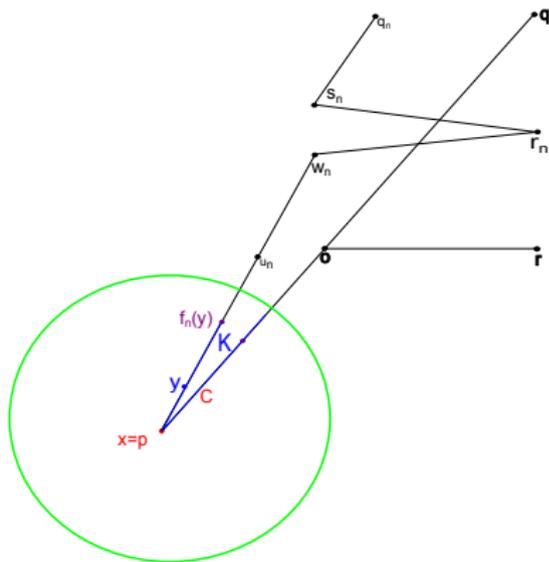
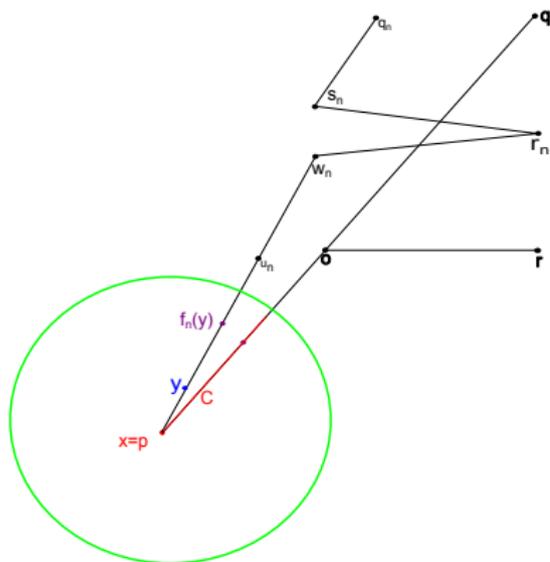




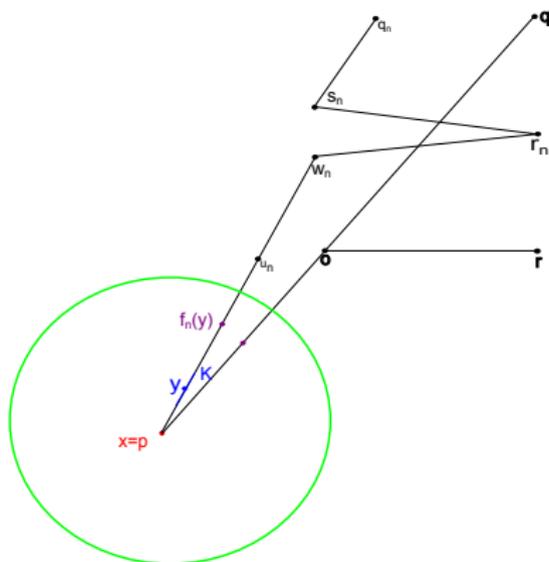


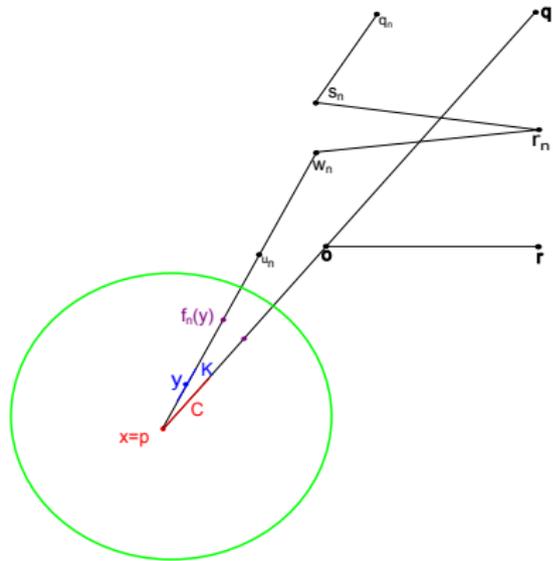
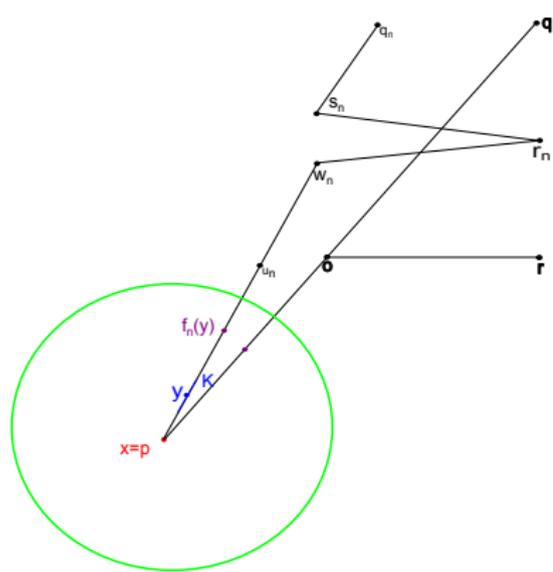


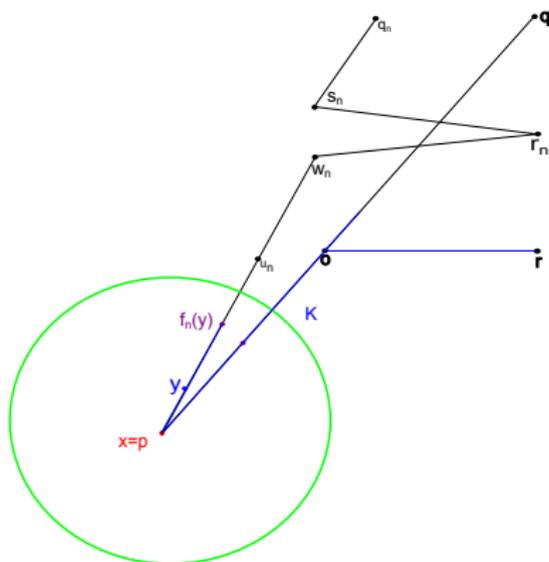


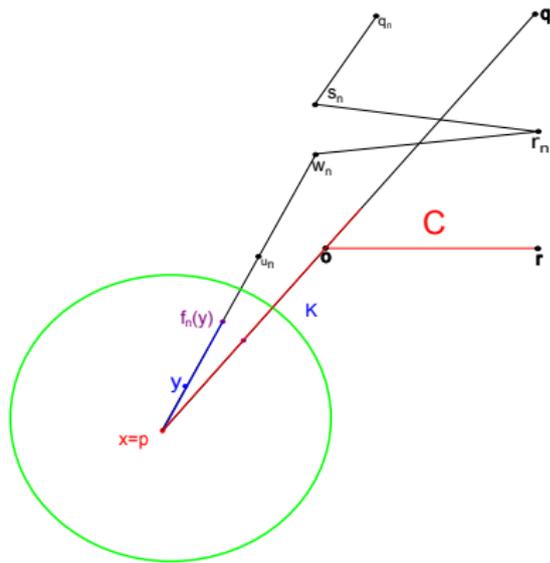
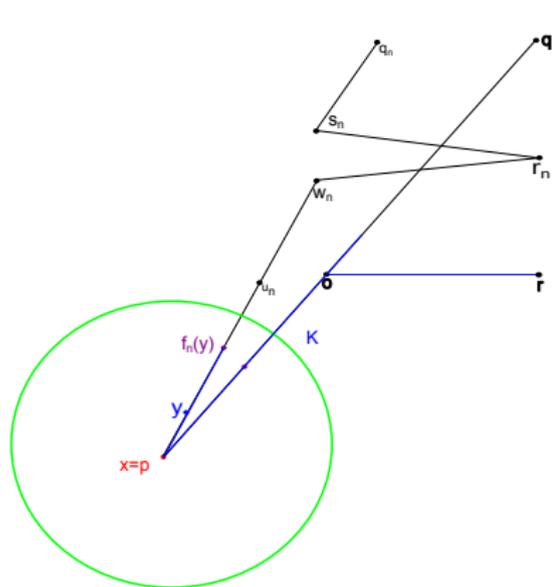


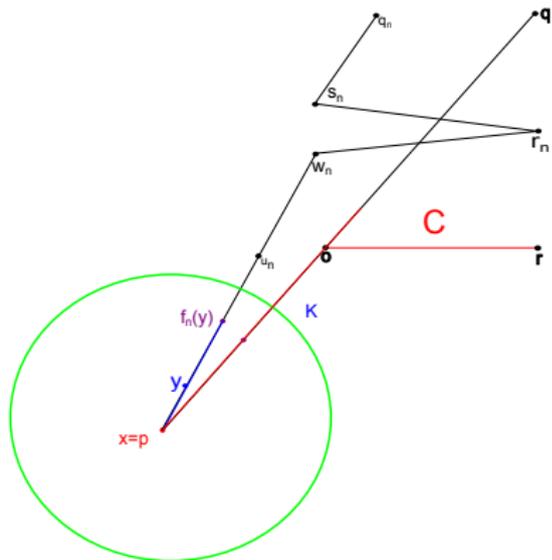
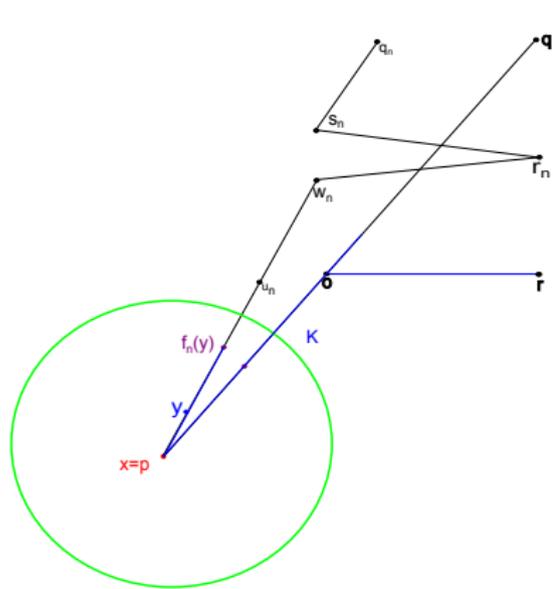
$$A_x \subset N^H(\epsilon, A_y)$$











$$A_y \subset N^H(\epsilon, A_x)$$

¡GRACIAS!